THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VII--No. 113. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET--THREE CENTS.

THE SOUTH.

JUDGE KELLEY'S SOUTHERN TOUR.

ARRIVAL OF JUDGE KELLEY AT MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA—INVESTIGATION INTO THE MOBILE RIOT, ETC.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 16.—Judge Kelley arrived here to-day from Mobile. Not intimidated by the bloody tragedy and attempt upon his life in that faithless city, he continues his journey, and will speak here, at the Capitol, on Saturday, according to promise. From here he goes to Atlanta and Charlotte. General Swayne, Commander of the Military District, received the Judge at Headquarters.

General Swayne, accompanied by General Dunn, Assistant Judge Advocate, left for Mobile this evening to investigate the riots. It is not known what course he may pursue. He may find it necessary to take the same decisive steps which he did at Selma, lately, and clean out all the municipal authorities, from Mayor to patrolmen. If so, the lives of loyal citizens may be safe from outrage, fomented by a violent press and abetted by a Rebel police. At present they are not worth an hour's purchase.

The respectable citizens profess great indignation at the riot. Mayor Withers waited on Mr. Kelley yesterday, and urged him to hold another meeting, promising to insure him safety. Mr. Kelley peremptorily refused to assist Mobile in purging herself from the sin of violated hospitality and premeditated assassination.

A large ball is going on at the Exchange Hotel here this evening, got up by the Union people of Montgomery and its suburbs, military officers, etc. There are about one hundred and fifty guests.

SENATOR WILSON'S SOUTHERN TOUR.

MR. WILSON'S ADDRESS—GENERAL LONGSTREET AN OFFICER OF THE MEETING, ETC.

NEW ORLEANS, May 16.—Senator Wilson addressed a public meeting here to-night in Lafayette Square. The attendance was comparatively small, owing to the excited state of feeling here and the general apprehension of a riot. The military were kept under arms, ready to quell any disturbance. Fortunately, none occurred.

Among the Vice-Presidents of the meeting appeared the name of General Longstreet. He consented to have his name used in that connection.

Mayor Heath occupied a seat on the platform.

Senator Wilson spoke at length, and with marked moderation. He said he would leave New Orleans to-morrow more hopeful of the South than when he entered Virginia a few weeks ago.

A resolution of thanks was voted to him.

He was followed by a colored clergyman named Bishop Campbell.

During Mr. Wilson's stay here he has been called on by many prominent citizens, among others by General Longstreet.

DISTURBANCE IN NEW ORLEANS.

NEGRO STEVEDORES RIOTING AMONG THEMSELVES —TWO POLICEMEN SEVERELY INJURED—MAYOR HEATH INSULTED WHILE ATTEMPTING TO QUELL THE MOB—THE MILITARY CALLED OUT.

A fight occurred among the negroes at work on the levee to-day, which almost merged into a riot. Two policemen were badly injured in attempting to rescue a negro from a mob of negroes who had become infuriated against him.

Mayor Heath attempted to address the rioters, but he was insulted by obscene remarks, and could not influence them. He immediately asked assistance from the military, as the civil authority was insufficient to suppress the riot, and his request was granted. Politics apparently had little to do with the matter.

An order from the military headquarters, issued to-night, forbids the carrying of fire-arms, openly or secretly, by any citizen except in performance of official duty. The offender to be tried by military commission.

JEFF. DAVIS.

HIS PRESENCE AT THE NEW YORK HOTEL—SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

With an evident desire to avoid public notice, and an equally apparent popular one to allow the late State prisoner an unnoticed stay in this city, very few incidents of interest or importance transpired yesterday at the New York Hotel. Outside of about one hundred personal friends and curious visitors, no others presented themselves to pay their regards or gratify their inquisitiveness. The following were among those who called on or obtained interviews with Mr. Davis during yesterday:—General Deas, Mr. Myers, of Savannah, James J. Van Allen, and M. Varian.

At an early hour in the morning large numbers of personal friends in the city left their cards, which were placed in Mr. Davis' box at the hotel, and when he had arisen and breakfasted, at eleven o'clock, the most of them were granted interviews. These were admitted to his room, which is on the lower floor, from the private entrance on Eighth street. A number of gentlemen of the press also sent their cards to Mr. Davis and requested an interview. In response to this his brother, General Joseph Davis, was deputed to give these gentlemen all the information that he could. He remarked that Mr. Davis was very much indisposed from the fatigue of travelling, and that he would not leave the city on Thursday, as at first decided upon.

The room of Mr. Davis was crowded for several hours by visitors, with whom he conversed on a variety of topics, not disdaining to allude passingly among his friends to General John C. Breckinridge and others who figured notoriously in the Rebellion. From 2 o'clock until late in the afternoon Mr. Davis, with no one present but his brother, availed himself of the recuperative advantages of a quiet slumber, and afterwards received his friends and conversed with them as before. The names of the Davis party have been entered on the register of the hotel as follows:—Dr. John C. Craven, of New Jersey; Jefferson Davis, child, and servant; Mrs. Davis, Miss Howell, Joseph R. Davis, of Mississippi.

Mr. Davis did not visit the Ristori matinée yesterday afternoon, and his visit to the residence of Charles O'Conor has been deferred or abandoned. During the evening Mr. Davis remained in comparative seclusion. Mr. Charles O'Conor and Mr. George Shea stayed in his room from 7 to 9 o'clock, and during a part of the time General Hooker, Attorney-General of Mississippi, was also present. Mr. Davis retired at an early hour.—*N. Y. Herald of to-day.*

THE LATE WAR.

GENERAL POPE'S DESPATCHES—HOW THEY WERE PUBLISHED BY GENERAL HALLECK.

From the New York Evening Post, May 16.

The supplemental report of the Congressional Committee on the Conduct of the War will set at rest some vexed questions. Among these is one affecting the character of General Pope. The facts developed by the Committee have long been known to General Pope's superiors, and account for the confidence reposed in him by them, as shown in his appointment to successive positions of high responsibility.

This officer has, for nearly five years, rested under the imputation of having sent a boastful despatch—known commonly as the "Ten thousand prisoners despatch"—in June, 1862, for whose statements there was little or no foundation. How little reason there was for this damaging imputation is now obvious from the correspondence furnished the Committee.

When the Rebels evacuated Corinth in June, 1862, General Pope's command, which had been and continued to be the vanguard of General Halleck's army, was sent south of that place in pursuit of the retreating enemy. The day after General Pope's command reached its permanent camp on Clear creek, the 12th of June, he saw in Northern papers a despatch from General Halleck, saying:—"General Pope, with 40,000 men, is thirty miles south of Corinth, pushing the enemy hard. He already reports 10,000 prisoners and 15,000 stand of arms captured," etc.

General Pope denies that he ever sent any such report. In the first place, instead of being "thirty miles south of Corinth," he was sick in his tent at the date of the despatch of General Halleck, not four miles from the headquarters of the latter at Corinth, and in telegraphic communication with him from the 2d to the 7th of June, as his despatch books will show. No reports were forwarded by General Pope to General Halleck, except abstracts of such as were sent the former by couriers from Generals Rosecrans and Granger, in the advance.

But one despatch was sent General Halleck which mentions numbers at all. This gave the substance of advices from Rosecrans and Hamilton, to the effect that the enemy were retreating, and concluded with a report from Rosecrans, embodied in these two sentences:—"The woods for miles are full of stragglers from the enemy, who are coming in in squads. Not less than 10,000 men are thus scattered about, who will come in within a day or two."

On this slender and altogether insufficient basis, General Halleck—perhaps smarting over the inglorious termination of his only field campaign—published to the world the famous "ten thousand prisoners despatch," fathering it upon General Pope. The latter was naturally surprised and vexed, but was called immediately to Washington, where, as he says, "His relations to him (General Halleck) needed to be so close and harmonious, in the face of the extraordinary difficulties which confronted us, that it would have shown neither wisdom nor patriotism to have opened a controversy at that time."

The public reasons for silence having ceased, General Pope—when giving his report to the Committee, in 1865—deemed it proper that the whole truth should be known. Accordingly he submitted his statement, copies of the despatches bearing on the case, and a correspondence with General Halleck.

On the 3d of July, 1865, he addressed a note, dated at Washington to General Halleck, on the subject, requesting a copy of any report made by the former, upon the authority of which the despatch was sent. General Halleck replies, at Washington, that his despatches were boxed up for transportation to California.

Thereupon General Pope disposes very effectually of the evasion, by bringing out the real cause of it. It seems that at St. Louis there are complete army records for the last thirty years. That is, they were complete until they suffered mutilation by order of General Halleck, who, when he left to assume command at Washington, took with him that part of the despatches and reports which concerned the operations around Corinth. These, it is asserted, were cut out of the official book and taken to Washington.

A DREADFUL DEATH.

A WOMAN FALLS INTO A VAT OF BOILING WATER.

From the Chicago Tribune, 14th.

Mrs. Juliana Nangle, the wife of Mr. John Nangle, who owns a brewery on Reuben street, between Hubbard and Indiana, came to her death on Friday last in a shocking manner. At about half-past 6 in the evening, she went into the brewery; she stepped up to the great vat, about seven feet high, and containing nearly five feet of water—very hot, but not boiling—and by some means lost her balance, and plunged headlong in. Her screams were heard by her brother-in-law, who ran to the spot, and tried to draw her out of the blistering water. He found, however, that his efforts alone were insufficient, and was obliged to leave the woman while he went for assistance. When she was finally drawn out, she had been fifteen minutes in this fearful place, and the skin was boiled off the lower part of the body, and in some places the flesh had parted from the bones. She had manged to keep her face above the water, and so the features were not materially changed, but the rest of her person formed a shocking spectacle. Death of course ensued.

A DESPAIRING WIDOW.—The *Gazeta Naradowa*, of Lemberg, relates that the Countess Czapska, after the condemnation of her husband to hard labor, had proceeded to St. Petersburg to solicit his pardon. But, being unsuccessful in her application, she fell into a state of dejection, and returned to Wilna, borne down with grief and in a declining state of health. She dragged on a melancholy existence for some time, but at length resolved to put an end to her life. With that object she seated herself in an arm-chair, having first surrounded it with a large heap of paper, and then set fire to the mass. The smoke attracted the attention of her servants, who found her with a smile on her lips and firmly resolved to die. She was extricated from the funeral pile she had prepared, but was so badly burnt that she died two days after in fearful sufferings, leaving five children.

—Foreign papers relate that the closing scene in the trial of Burke and Doran, at Dublin, was so dramatic as to suggest a comparison between it and the similar scene which took place when sentence was passed upon Smith O'Brien and Meagher. The counsel who defended the conspirators of 1848 sat in judgment on their successors of 1867, and the voice which pleaded for mercy on the former occasion now pronounced sentence of death.

A Strange Will Case.

From the Tribune.

Mrs. Ann Thwaites, who departed this life in the year 1866, was the widow of a prosperous tea merchant of London, and the fortunate possessor of about £400,000. She had, at the time of her death, a sister, Mrs. Tebbitt, and several nephews and nieces. To them, as well as to almost everybody, it would appear, with whom she had ever come into contact, she left small legacies. The bulk of her property she bequeathed to Mr. John Sims Smith, a medical gentleman who had once brought her through a dangerous sickness, and to his brother, Mr. Samuel Smith, who had been for several years the manager of her property. The probate of the will, offered by these two gentlemen, was resisted by the heirs at law, on the ground that the instrument had been procured by undue influences, and that the deceased was not of sound disposing mind. At the last reports, the London Court of Probate had the case still under advisement.

On the point of undue influence, no testimony thus far seems to have been elicited which ought to shake the validity of the document in dispute; but of the insanity of the testatrix there can hardly be any rational doubt. It is true that a great many witnesses—several of them, to be sure, legatees under the will—bore testimony to the worthy widow's shrewdness in money matters, and sharp, business-like habits. Mr. Edward Smith, son of the medical gentleman aforementioned, thought he had never known a saner woman; but then she had given him ten thousand pounds. A surgeon gave a favorable opinion of her strength of mind, and her eminent ability as a whist-player. But there were some awkward facts to set off against these opinions. In the first place, Mrs. Thwaites believed herself to be the Holy Ghost. Mr. John Sims Smith, she said, was God the Father. Her ideas as to the Trinity, however, were rather foggy, for she had faith, also, in an invisible Creator; and when her husband died she refused to put on mourning for him because he was the Devil. She was seven degrees above God, who could no nothing without her; and if she died, chaos would come again. Fortunately, however, she was immortal. She furnished apartments in her house in Hyde Park Garden at an expense of £25,000, expecting to be delivered there of the Saviour of the world. In a few years she was to come into possession of Buckingham Palace and Windsor Castle. When she hemmed dusters, as she did sometimes in a state of temporary blindness, God put the needle in at one side of the cloth and the Devil drew it out at the other. "I have power," said she one day, "over the whole of creation. It was through me the cholera came. My Father said to me, 'My dear, turn on the screw,' and the cholera came. After that He said, 'Turn it off,' and then it disappeared." Her husband she had drawn through the moon by his own gross electricity, and through the dark volcanoes of the earth, and he now reigned King of the Devil. If she was perplexed how to act she used to speak to God about the matter, and He would say, "My dear, do so and so, and I will see you through."

Taking these astounding hallucinations in connection with the fact that she cherished animosity towards most of her relations, we cannot easily believe that, with all her shrewdness and business habits, and cleverness at whist, she was a very fit person to dispose of the large sum of money which she inherited from her husband, "the King of the Devil." The counsel for the proponents seem to have relied chiefly on the argument that aberrations upon certain particular points, or as one of the advocates mildly expressed it, "certain mystical and peculiar views of religion," were in no manner inconsistent with general soundness of mind; so that Mrs. Thwaites, in spite of her enthusiastic sentiments, was quite as capable of making a will as John Bunyan, or Swedenborg, or Dr. Cumming. We venture little in predicting that few persons will agree with this opinion. We have no doubt that the popular verdict has awarded the right to this crazy old lady's money, not to the two gentlemen to whom she willed it, but to her legal representatives. The decision of the court, however, in view of a recent case in Philadelphia, will be awaited with some interest. If Mrs. Thwaites, who "turned on the screw" to produce cholera, was not sane enough to make a will, it is not easy to understand how George W. Winnemore, who was driven hither and thither by the influence of an Indian spirit, can be sane enough to be hanged for murder. The science of medical jurisprudence, and, indeed, we may say in general, the phenomena of mental pathology, still offer rich fields of investigation. The lax practices of most modern courts, both criminal and probate, require a thorough and scientific correction. However the Thwaites case may turn out, it is well known that the prevailing tendency of the tribunals is to restrict a testator's power of giving away his own property when there is a reasonable cause for suspecting his mental capacity; while the quick verdict in the Winnemore case, and in some others that we could name, looks as if judges and juries were getting more and more inclined towards an opposite construction of the principles of responsibility when lives instead of dollars depend upon their verdict. It is a poor rule that will not work both ways.

STEELE'S COTTAGE.—John Hollingshead writes to an English paper, under date of May 3:—"Sir Richard Steele's cottage on Haverstock Hill is now no more, and in a few weeks its place will be occupied by a new street. Before it was destroyed the parish authorities of Hampstead had a photograph taken, which has been deposited among the parochial records. The only allusion that I know of which Steele makes to his residence here is in a letter to Pope, dated June 1, 1712:—"I am at a solitude, an house between Hampstead and London, wherein Sir Charles Selby died. This circumstance set me a-thinking and ruminating upon the employments in which men of wit exercise themselves, etc. The house, a low, thatched cottage, stood nearly opposite the tavern known as the 'Load of Hay,' close by the four mile stone from the General Post Office, and had long been divided into two tenements. It was pulled down this week."

—Miss Mary Carpenter, the English philanthropist, has been lecturing on female education before a native audience at the residence of the Hon. Mungaldass Nathoobhoy at Bombay. Dr. Bhau Dajee conveyed to her the thanks of the meeting, and subsequently, on the eve of her departure from India, a tea service was presented to her, the spokesman being Mr. Sarabjee Shapoorjee Bengallee.

SECOND EDITION

FROM EUROPE BY THE CABLES.

THE RUSSO-AMERICAN TREATY.

THE CESSION TREATY PAPER RATIFIED BY THE CZAR—DESPATCH OF THE DOCUMENT TO WASHINGTON, ETC.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 15.—The Emperor Alexander, of Russia, signed and ratified to-day the state paper treaty, by virtue of which the Empire cedes the territory lately known as Russian America to the people and Government of the United States.

M. Wladimir Bodisco, First Secretary of the Russian Legation in the United States, has been commissioned to set out from here and take the perfected document to Washington.

THE REFORM BILL.

MONSTER MEETING OF THE LEAGUERS — MR. BRIGHT'S OPPOSITION TO LORD DERBY'S "CONCESSIONS" — A RALLY AGAINST THE THIRD READING, ETC.

LONDON, May 15.—A numerously attended and very imposing meeting of the reformers of England was held in St. James' Hall, in this city, to-day.

The assemblage was called with the view of supporting a proper and well-adjusted plan of household and lodger franchise, and some of those present were inclined to accept what are known as the Cabinet "concessions" on these points.

Mr. John Bright attended, and delivered an address to the assemblage. He argued very forcibly against the Disraeli bill and its amendments, and showed that in mere justice to the will of the people, as expressed at this and other meetings, the Liberal members of the House of Commons should reject the measure altogether, by voting against it unanimously at the third reading, and thus compel the Cabinet to remit the question of reform to the people at large.

LATEST FROM MEXICO.

THE SIEGE OF VERA CRUZ—CAPTURE OF SISAL BY THE LIBERALS.

NEW YORK, May 17.—The steamer Virginia, from Vera Cruz, May 4, with $17,000 in specie, arrived here to-day. The siege of Vera Cruz still continued, but there was but little activity on either side. The city is well fortified, and the Liberals have but few guns. The besieged hope that the yellow fever season, now coming, will cause the Liberals to raise the siege.

It is reported that the Liberals have a strong war steamer at Tampico, which will soon arrive and blockade the port of Vera Cruz.

Sisal was taken by the Liberals on April 26, and is still held by them. The Virginia consequently brought back to New York the cargo which she took out for that port.

The news from the interior of Mexico is meagre and unreliable.

VIRGINIA.

VIOLATION OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL—THE "BLACK CROOK" AT NORFOLK.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 17.—An instance of an alleged violation of the Civil Rights bill occurred in Norfolk, and has occasioned considerable comment through the town. It appears that a colored woman, a passenger on the ferry-boat going across the river, was ejected from the cabin designated for the white ladies, by the captain of the steamer. A complaint was made to the Mayor and a warrant issued for the arrest of the captain, which was executed upon him this afternoon.

The *Black Crook* was played to a crowded audience in the Norfolk Opera House last evening, and is continuing to meet with a great support from the citizens. The *Black Crook* Company proceeded to Richmond after leaving Norfolk.

Old School Presbyterian Assembly.

CINCINNATI, May 17.—The Presbyterian General Assembly (Old School), assembled yesterday. Dr. R. L. Stanton, President of Miami University, preached the opening sermon. Over 200 members were present. Dr. P. D. Gurley, of Washington city, was elected Moderator.

The New York State Fair.

TROY, May 16.—The ensuing State Fair will be held in Buffalo, that city having transmitted the requisite funds to the President of the Agricultural Society to secure that end.

THE MOON.—It appears that our great terrestrial timepiece, hitherto supposed to be keeping most perfect time, requires correcting and rating. In the course of the last two thousand years, it has lost nearly an hour and a quarter, says the *Quarterly Journal of Science*, and, compared with its motion at the beginning of that interval, it is now losing one second in twelve weeks. The day is also lengthening, and will continue to do so until it is equal in length to the lunar day—that is, to our lunar month. The inhabitants of the earth may console themselves, however, for the rate of change will diminish continually, and even if it did not, thirty-six billions of years would have to elapse before the change would be fully effected. But although the race at present inhabiting the earth is not likely to be affected either for good or for evil by the process of change we have been considering, it is impossible not to look with interest into the vista of the far future, and trace our earth in its gradual progress to the condition now presented by the moon—to its degradation, may we not surmise, from the position it now holds as a life sustainer. Looking backward into the far past, we see a progress of a like nature through which our moon has passed while the earth's strong influence has been exerted on her rotation, coercing it down to correspondence with her revolution. We see her subjected, meanwhile, to other changes not less destructive. The bloom of life has long since passed from her face. Who shall say that our own beautiful earth will not one day resemble her?

—M. Thiers lately spoke in the French Legislative Chambers for three and a half hours without touching a glass of water, and without notes, and after dinner sat up until 3 o'clock A. M. revising the report of his speech, that it might appear in the morning's *Moniteur*, where it fills fifteen and a half closely printed columns. He is seventy-five years old. He still works, whenever he can, on his "History of Florence."

Attempted Elopement Under Peculiar Circumstances.

From the Cleveland Plaindealer, May 14.

Last evening, at about 9 o'clock, persons residing on Thompson's alley, near Pearl street, west side, were startled by the cry of murder. Rushing towards the spot whence the cry came, they saw an infuriated man pursuing a woman, evidently bent upon bringing her mortal career to an abrupt termination. Seeing the sensation he was creating, he spoke to the crowd thus:—"Gentlemen, this woman is my wife, and she is trying to leave me and run away with another man, leaving a little baby seven months old on the bed at home. If you don't believe she's trying to run away with another man, come with me and I'll prove it." They then followed him to the residence—in the vicinity—of a man who recently had an arm broken through a coal oil explosion, where were shown ample proofs of the husband's assertion, in the matter of notes that had passed between the faithless wife and the wounded man. It appeared that the former lived with her husband on the Heights. She is but twenty-two years old, and has not been long married. She had planned to run away to Ogdensburg with the broken-armed man, and the guilty pair were to have left last evening on the boat. The husband got wind of the affair, however, and quickly followed his wife; and from the fact that the Ogdensburg boat did not leave as they expected, succeeded in catching her at her lover's house. The last that was seen of the husband and wife, they were driving towards the Heights in a close carriage.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE O'TOOHILL HOMICIDE.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Judges Allison and Pierce.—In this case, in which the defendant was charged with having murdered John Murray on Christmas eve night last, at his bar-room, No. 205 Market street, the Commonwealth's case was reported yesterday. Eye-witnesses to the occurrence testified that the deceased, a young man of eighteen years, with five or six companions, had been going round to various public houses on this night, making merry with their masks, drum, and trumpets. They were cordially received at all these places; were treated to drink, and went away wishing all a merry time. But when they came to the defendant's place, and had made their hearty, jolly flourish with their instruments, they asked for liquor and were roughly denied it; the defendant produced a pistol and ordered them out.

The boys were wounded at such treatment, but they left the place, though, perhaps, unkindly; and after they had gained the street the defendant pointed the pistol at Murray's breast and fired. The ball took effect in the left breast, and the poor boy lingered but a few weeks and died. Thus a light-hearted, happy youth, with all the bright hopes of life before him, while making the gayest festival of the year merry, was cruelly and ruthlessly sent to an untimely, bloody grave. Such was the case as made out by the Commonwealth.

The defense attempted to prove that these young men were riotous, and several times refused to leave the house when ordered to do so by the proprietor; that when they had gone out the defendant, with his left hand and knee against the door to keep it shut, and with his right hand holding the pistol down, was endeavoring to turn the key in the lock, when the young men from the outside violently pushed the door half open, and one of them struck the hammer of the pistol with his fist, causing it to go off and wound this young man. In short, the defense was that this was the result of accident. But two witnesses were examined as to the occurrence, and they stated that they did not see the defendant when the pistol was fired, and could not say whether the shooting was accidental or intentional.

The District Attorney in his opening, was mild but impressive. Counsel for the defense followed in a general argument for the prisoner's acquittal; but in closing, the District Attorney warmed with his subject, and protested strongly against the low value that some people in our times set upon human life, appealed to the jury their plain, undoubted duty of convicting under the testimony, and expressed an apprehension if not doing the cause and the public full justice when he did not press for a verdict of murder in the first degree.

The lengthy and able charge of the Court was delivered by his Honor Judge Allison, and at 7 o'clock yesterday evening the case was given to the jury. There being no probability of agreement upon a verdict before night, the Court at 7½ o'clock adjourned. This morning the jury came into Court and rendered a verdict of guilty of manslaughter.

At the request of counsel for the defendant the jury was polled, and each juror repeated the verdict as given in by the foreman.

The Court then discharged the jury and adjourned.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Brewster—T. Bradford Dwight, Assistant District Attorney, prosecuting.—There being no Prison case ready for trial this morning, though these cases are not all disposed of yet, bail cases were taken up.

The first case called was an unlucky one, occupying the whole morning session. In it Frederick Helt was charged with assault and battery upon Louisa Weber; Johanna Helt, with malicious mischief in breaking the windows of Henry Weber's house; and Louisa Weber with malicious mischief in breaking the windows of Frederick Helt's house.

These bills of indictment were tried together. The allegation on the one side was that Mr. Helt, his wife and whole family committed an outrageous assault and battery upon Mrs. Weber, because of some dirt that was thrown upon the pavement, and that Mrs. Helt individually broke Mr. Weber's windows; and on the other side the allegation was reversed, and a bucket of water was added—it being that Mrs. Weber threw dirt upon Mrs. Helt's pavement, threw a bucket of water upon Mrs. Helt, and also threw a broomstick through Mrs. Helt's window. On trial.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Friday, May 17, 1867.

The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, but prices were without any material change. Government bonds continue in fair demand. August 7-30s sold at 106¼, no change; 111¼ was was bid for 6s of 1881; 109½ for 1862 5-20s; 108 for July 1865 5-20s; 105¾ for June 7-30s; and 99⅝ for 10-40s. City loans were rather lower. The new issue sold at 101½, a slight decline.

Railroad shares were dull. Reading sold at 51¼@51⅝, a slight decline; and Catawissa preferred 27¼@27½, no change; 28 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 62 for Norristown; 58½ for Minehill; 33 for North Pennsylvania; 29 for Elmira common; 13 for Catawissa common; 55 for Philadelphia and Baltimore; and 43¾ for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were unchanged. Ridge Avenue sold at 9. 64 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 65 for West Philadelphia; and 12½ for Hestonville.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices. 235 was bid for North America; 132 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 54 for Commercial; 95 for Northern Liberties; 31 for Mechanics'; 56 for Penn Township; 55 for Girard; 65 for City; 43¾ for Consolidation; 58 Commonwealth; 60 for Union; and 120 for Central National.

In Canal shares there was nothing doing. 29 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 29¼ for preferred do.; 52½ for Lehigh Navigation; and 15¼ for Susquehanna Canal.

Quotations of Gold:—10½ A. M., 137; 11 A. M., 136¾; 12 M., 136¾; 1 P. M., 137.

—After the 1st of July next payments of interest on registered securities of the Government will be made at the following places:—New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Chicago, New Orleans, Charleston, St. Louis, San Francisco, Buffalo, and Pittsburg. The last three cities have been recently selected.

—The total value of exports from Boston for the week ending May 10, including specie, was $348,801, against $283,168 for the corresponding week in 1866.

—The total value of foreign goods imported into the port of Boston for the week ending May 10 was $844,509, against $481,791 for the corresponding week in 1866. Total imports since January 1, $16,318,179.

—The cash balance in the hands of the Assistant Treasurer in Boston at the close of business May 11 was $7,259,125—$5,044,924 of which was coin, showing a decrease of $1,346,264 as compared with last week.

—The receipts for customs at the port of Boston last week amounted to $317,200.

—The duties paid at the St. Louis Custom House, from January 1 to May 1, 1867, amounted to $941,129, or at the rate of upwards of $1,000,000 a year. The total amount paid for duties last year was $840,000.

—The Louisville *Journal* publishes the following in relation to the recent failure of a New York cotton house:—

"Various rumors are circulated in the city, and no doubt they have gone abroad, that many of the banks in the city have suffered seriously by the failure of Watts, Crane & Co., of New York. Indeed, it was stated that two of the banks would, in consequence of losses, be obliged to suspend. We have investigated the subject, and can confidently assert that there is no foundation for the rumor. Not a bank in the city is in any way incommoded in the least. Large amounts of paper, on Watts, Given & Co. have been discounted by the banks, but from what we learn from sources entitled to confidence, they will not be losers in the settlements. There is no question that the failure above stated affects our own State materially, but not to a ruinous extent. Watts, Crane & Co. had large dealings in this city, Clarksville, Paducah, Henderson, and other tobacco points. Tobacco interests have not been the sufferers. It is the losses on cotton they have suffered by."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO DAY

Reported by Deliaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh Read....b5 | 1st.....51⅝

FIRST BOARD.

$6000 U S 7-30s Aug.....106¼ | 100 sh Cata Pf.....27¼
$1000 New Jersey 6s.....103 | 100 do.....b60. 27⅝
$800 City 6s, Old..... 97 | 300 do.....27¾
100 sh Read R.....b60. 51⅝ | 100 do.....27¾
100 do.....51⅝ | 100 do.....b5. 27⅝
100 do.....b5. 51⅝ | 300 sh Ocean Oil..... 2¾
40 sh Bridge Av R..... 9 |

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111@111¼; do. 1862, 109¼@109⅝; do. 1864, 105¼@105⅝; do. 1865, 106¼@106⅝; do. 1865, new, 107⅛@108; do 5s, 10-40s, 99¼@99⅝; do. 7-30s, Aug., 106¼@106⅜; do., June, 105⅝@105¾; do., July, 105⅛@105⅜; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119@119⅛; do., July, 1864, 118¼@118⅝; do. Aug. 1864, 118@118⅛; do., October, 1864, 117@117⅛; do., December, 1864, 116@116⅛; do., May, 1865, 113⅛; do., Aug., 1865, 112⅜; do., September, 1865, 112⅛; October, 1865, 112⅛. Gold, 137@137¼. Silver, 131@133.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—Gold, 136¾@137; U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 111¼@111⅝; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 109¼@109½; do., 1864, 105⅛@105⅜; do., 1865, 106¼@106⅜; do. new, 108@108¼; 5s, 10-40s, 99¼@99⅝; do. 7-30s, 1st series, 106¼@106⅜; do., 2d series, 105⅝@105⅞; 3d series, 105⅝@105⅞. Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 16; May, 1865, 14; August, 1865, 13; September, 1865, 12½; October, 1865, 12.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, May 17.—Bark is in fair demand, and the stock is light. We quote No. 1 Quercitron at $42 per ton.

There is no shipping demand for Flour, and the home consumers manifest no disposition to purchase beyond immediate wants. Prices incline in the buyers' favor, but as they have no confidence in the stability of present rates, they move very cautiously. Sales of a few hundred barrels at $9 50@10 per barrel for superfine; $10 50@11 75 for extras; $13@14 75 for Northwestern extra family; $13@15 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; $16 50@17 for California; and $17@17 50 for St. Louis. 200 barrels Rye Flour sold at $8 50@8 75. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is a fair demand for prime Wheat, but common grades are neglected; sales of 1200 bushels Pennsylvania red at $3 20@3 30; the latter rate for choice. Rye ranges from $1 70 to 1 75. Corn is quiet, but prices remain without material change; sales of 3000 bushels yellow at $1 22½@1 23; and 600 bushels white at $1 22. Oats are in fair request; 5000 bushels Pennsylvania sold at 78@80c., the latter rate for choice light.

Whisky—Prices are nominally unchanged.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 17.—Stocks heavy. Chicago and Rock Island, 88¼; Reading, 103½; Canton Company, 43¾; Erie, 62¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 113; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 73¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 96¾; Michigan Central, 109; Michigan Southern, 67¾; New York Central, 97½; Illinois Central, 114½; Cumberland preferred, 30½; Virginia 6s, 57; Missouri 6s, 97¾; Hudson River, 101½; U. S. Five-twenties, 1862, 109¾; do. 1864, 105¾; do. 1865, 106¼; new issue, 108; Ten-forties, 99⅝; Seven-thirties, 1st issue, 106½; all others, 105¾. Sterling Exchange, 109½; sight do., 110¼. Money, 5@6 per cent. Gold, 137.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....MAY 17.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....54 | 11 A. M.....68 | 2 P. M.....76

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Barque Mary Rideout, McAllister, Montevideo, via St. Marys, E. A. Souder & Co.
Brig Blue Wave, Carroll, Port Spain, C. C. Van Horn.
Schr Dictator, Nickerson, New Bedford, Warren, Gregg & Morris.
Schr J. F. Carver, Rumell, Boston, Curtis & Knight.
Schr R. J. Mercer, Stetson, Milton, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr L. Chester, Gookin, Cambridgeport, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr Reading RR. No. 77, Carroll, N. Haven, do.
Schr F. Herbert, Carroll, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr Sophia Wilson, Nowell, Boston, do.
Schr H. P. Simmons, Corson, Gloucester, Stanickson & Co.
Schr C. W. Holmes, Mills, Washington, Tyler & Co.
Schr R. S. Miller, Henderson, Boston, J. G. & G. S. Repplier.
Schr F. A. Sawyer, Reed, Salem, Sawyer & Co.
Schr J. Baxter, Baxter, Bath, do.
Schr Hazleton, Gardner, Taunton, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr H. S. Miller, Miller, Boston, do.
Schr J. Stockham, Rieley, Gloucester, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr Alexander, Ireland, Norwich, Hammett & Neal.
Schr Trade Wind, Corson, Boston, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr J. Shay, Vaughn, Boston, W. H. Johns & Bro.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Br. brig Eolus, Seabrook, 55 days from Messina, with fruit to N. Heilings & Bro. 26th ult., lat. 39 20, lon. 51 21, spoke Br. barque Olive, from Savannah for Cadiz, 21 days out.
Schr Moonlight, Berry, 3 days from Greenport, with guano to Baugh & Son.
Schr Georgiana, Allen, 8 days from Bangor, with lumber to captain.
Schr Pennsylvania, Davis, from James River, with lumber to Bacon, Collins & Co.
Schr S. Wilson, Nowell, from Boston.
Schr L. B. Wing, Lippincott, from Boston.
Schr R. J. Mercer, Stetson, from Boston.
Schr Lewis Chester, Gookin, from Boston.
Schr H. S. Miller, Anderson, from Boston.
Schr Trade Wind, Corson, from Boston.
Schr H. N. Miller, Miller, from Salem.
Schr James S. Hewitt, Foster, from Salem.
Schr Reading RR. No. 77, Carroll, from New Haven.
Schr R. Alexander, Ireland, from New Haven.
Schr H. P. Simmons, Corson, from Roxbury.
Schr Hazelton, Gardner, from Taunton.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., May 15—8 P. M.—The following vessels from Philadelphia have gone to sea to-day, viz:—Barques Tubal Cain, or Yarmouth; Hombersund, for Antwerp; and schr Alert, for Ponce, P. R. The pilot-boat E. Turley left to-day for Philadelphia, for repairs and to refit for the season. Wind W. S. W.

JOSEPH LAPETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Schr W. M. Wilson, Brown, hence, at Providence 15th inst.
Schr Cerro Gordo, Hodgdon, from Newburyport for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 15th inst.
Schrs Northern Light, Ireland; A. Pharo, Shourds; C. F. Hawley, Clark; E. W. Perry, Risley; W. Collyer, Taylor, and J. J. Little, for Philadelphia, and Mary A. Tyler, Tyler, for do, or Georgetown, sailed from Providence 15th inst.
Schr Minerva, Jemerson, from Fall River for Philadelphia, at Newport 14th inst.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

FORTRESS MONROE, May 17.—The schr Vesta, of Baltimore, and the schr G. W. Carpenter, recently wrecked near Cape Hatteras, are reported by Captain Lewis, of the wrecking schr Meteor, as having gone to pieces during the late gale.

The pilot-boat Maryland reported to-night having boarded the following vessels at the Capes:—

Schr S. S. Lee, from Turks Island.
Brem. brig Leopoldine, from Rio Janeiro, 74 days to the Capes.
Brig Lucy Ann, from the West Indies, bound to Baltimore.

The brig Leopoldine had an exceedingly long and unfortunate passage, having been compelled to drift about during a calm of twenty days, and met a heavy gale. The captain died when they were fifteen days out, and the gale commenced immediately after his death. He was buried while the brig lay hove to under double reef sails.

The pilot-boat Invincible reported that the schr McMaster, and the brigs Wilmington and L. M. Johnson, all from Baltimore, went to sea—the schr on the 13th, and the brigs on the

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURREST TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Gerrit Smith's Speech at Richmond.

From the Herald.

Gerrit Smith made a speech to a mixed assembly of black and white people at Richmond on Tuesday which was full of characteristic benevolence, and contained broader and more sensible views than the speeches of any other Northern orator now in the South. He did not spare the South for its sins and follies, for bringing on the war, or for attempting, in some cases, to run away from the restoration terms of Congress; but he blamed the North also for its share in bringing on the trouble and for its want of magnanimity. Though under the Constitution those who took part in fighting against the Government are traitors to-day, he said he was "averse to having his countrymen (the Southerners) go down to posterity stigmatized as traitors. When this strife had advanced to a great civil war, with a *de facto* Government, and carrying on a war as an independent power, they were no longer traitors. He wanted thus to lift them from their supposed degradation. The North, he would say, was under a common responsibility with the South for the late war." After speaking of slavery as the cause of the war, and the North being equally guilty with the South for establishing and maintaining that institution, he added, "We of the North reaped far more gain from slavery than you did. You but held the cow—we milked it." He said he was not an advocate of confiscation, and advised the blacks not to ask for it, but to seek homes by their honest earnings. He would also relieve the South for half-a-dozen years from direct Federal taxes, to enable the people to recover something of their former prosperity. Congress, he said, should have appropriated ten or twenty millions of dollars to that suffering land. How such broad and liberal views contrast with the narrow and illiberal policy of Congress in taxing the productions of the South at a time when they most need assistance! How different is this speech of Gerrit Smith to those threatening and mere partisan speeches of Wilson, Kelley, and some other Northern orators in the South! We think Gerrit Smith would do a great deal of good were he to follow those other speakers throughout the South, and we recommend him to do so.

The Present Condition of the English Reform Question.

From the Tribune.

On the 9th of May the House of Commons had again an important debate on the Reform question. The cable vaguely states that it was an amendment proposed by Disraeli which on this occasion called forth an excited discussion. We are not informed of the character of the amendment; but from the circumstance that it drew out elaborate speeches from Gladstone, Bright, and Disraeli, we infer that it concerned an important feature of the bill. The two parties again measured their strength, and the result was another decisive defeat of the liberals, the Government obtaining a majority of 66. We did not need the assurance of a subsequent cable despatch for knowing that the preservation of the Tory Cabinet may now be regarded as secured. The friends of a real, progressive Reform bill can no longer expect to reconstruct in the present Parliament a trustworthy majority which could be relied upon when points of vital importance are at stake. The bolters from the liberal ranks have clearly shown that they are more sincere and thorough in their hatred of democracy, and of every measure looking like an advance towards democracy, than in their desire to appear more liberal than the Tories. They may again be willing to coöperate with the liberal party on some particular occasion, and not shrink from causing thereby the defeat of the Tories; but they will never be again regarded as an integral portion of the party which proclaims its belief in a steady progress towards universal manhood suffrage.

The friends of reform have reason to feel disappointed at their defeats in the House of Commons, but their noble efforts during the past year are very far from being lost. Two great results have been obtained. In the first place, the masses of the people have been thoroughly stirred up, and their influence has begun to be felt. The reform agitation of the past winter has, in point of magnitude and efficiency, by far eclipsed the movements of former years. The people have spoken out their opinion, and their words have been heeded. The Tories have been intimidated by the reform demonstrations, and have deemed it necessary to court the favor of the people by apparently making concessions. If this organization of the disfranchised classes can be kept up and improved, the cause of reform will soon make headway. The Tories are well aware that nearly every one of them represents only a small community, and that even the votes of their few constituents are chiefly obtained by fear. The large constituencies are, even now, all on the side of reform. If with them the disfranchised masses demand the extension of suffrage, even the Tories cannot fail to see the danger of their position.

Already this dread of the power of the people, who begin to demand their right, has produced a serious demoralization in the ranks of the Tories. That portion of the party which looks more for the purity of principles quarrels with the portion that looks more for the preservation of power. The last number of the great organ of the Tory party, the *Quarterly Review*, declares that the present position of the party is most humiliating; that the introduction of the Tory Reform bill of 1859 was a mistake, and was the doing of Mr. Disraeli, in opposition to the wishes of his party. The same opinion was held by those colleagues of Disraeli who recently left the Cabinet rather than subscribe to the concessions which the majority of the Cabinet had concluded to make.

Disraeli is the determined leader of those Tories who consider the preservation of power as more essential than the preservation of principles, and as his recent abandonment of the rating franchise for the lodger franchise again indicated, would be disposed to yield even more if thereby he could keep the Liberals out of power. But with every step he advances in this direction, the number of those who are unwilling to follow him will increase. Thus several prominent members of his Cabinet, and among them Lord Stanley, are strongly committed against household suffrage, pure and simple, and would hesitate to follow Disraeli should he make on this question another important concession.

While we therefore expect nothing from the present Parliament, we think there is ample reason for anticipating a steady progress of the good cause of Reform from the more determined attitude of the English people. The English people deserve a better fate than to be forever the slaves of their aristocracy, and we hope that if their rights should be withheld from them much longer, they will know how to conquer them.

Punishment for Political Offenses.

From the Herald.

The commutation of General Burke's sentence by the English Government was a foregone conclusion. No one expected that the death penalty would be carried out in his case. He is of the stamp of men whom it is impolitic to make martyrs of. The soil soaked with their blood is poetically but truly said to be sown with dragon's teeth. Had Lord Edward Fitzgerald and the Sheares been merely condemned to perpetual imprisonment or banishment, the task of government in Ireland for the last half century might not have been as difficult as it has proved.

Executions for political offenses have happily become impossible in the future. Our example has settled that question. If a Government such as ours can forgive the treason committed against it by men like Davis and Lee, no other dare carry its vindictiveness to such an extreme. It is true that in Jamaica the example failed to exercise any influence, but there was no time for the British Government to interfere, and there is no fear of its occurring again. British officials will take care in the future how they run the risk of exciting another such storm of indignation as that elicited by the execution of Mr. Gordon. The feeling might not, perhaps, have taken so threatening a form had it not been for the magnanimity displayed by our Government towards the leaders of the Rebellion. We witness daily in evil things the force of example. In a matter which touches so closely the interests of civilization and humanity, it is gratifying to find that we have led the way to the abolition of a practice which is consistent only with a condition of barbarism.

Our Financial Prospects.

From the Times.

We hear from Washington that the Secretary of the Treasury expresses the opinion very freely, that no further reduction of the public debt need be expected at present; indeed, the chances are that the debt will be *increased* within the next three months.

We fear we are approaching the end of the agreeable delusions we have been nursing in regard to our debt and taxes. So much has been said of the exhaustless resources of our country—our people have submitted so gracefully to the taxes imposed upon them, and the actual reduction of the debt from month to month has been so considerable, that we began to look upon the whole thing as a bagatelle. It has been assumed that the debt was to be paid within twenty or thirty years at furthest, and that, too, without special effort or special hardships in any quarter. All this was possible only while business in every department was flourishing—while labor was abundant and well rewarded; while everybody was getting rich, and could afford to pay heavy taxes.

All this begins already to be reversed. The tide is turning. Business is dull—prices are so exorbitant that labor, which commands enormous wages, can scarcely earn a living—the profits of all branches of industry have fallen off, and everybody begins to feel comparatively poor. Evidences of this are seen in every direction. There is nothing like the expenditure among business men, or in society or private life, that was witnessed a year ago. The Park is no longer crowded with showy equipages. Costly dinners, extravagant displays of wealth at evening parties, lavish expenditures for luxury in dress, no longer characterize our fashionable circles. All this is apparent, and indicates unmistakably a very different state of things from what has existed hitherto since the war. Men no longer look upon taxation as a trifle. They feel it as a burden, growing heavier and heavier, instead of lighter, every day. The return of incomes in New York city will not be one-half what it was last year, and the same thing is said to be true throughout the country.

The action of Congress at the last session tended to make things worse. It was utterly impossible to get the attention of the majority to the finances, as a subject of paramount importance. Political projects absorbed their attention. Nearly half the aggregate income tax was deliberately thrown away. Instead of aiding and fostering Southern industry, so as to augment Southern ability to pay its share of taxation, everything done tended to depress and crush it. Not a dollar of aid was given to repair the Mississippi levees, though that measure alone would have yielded millions through the sugar tax. The culture of cotton was taxed. Capital in the South was loaded with exactions and disabilities which it was utterly unable to bear. The lessons of experience and common sense were deliberately sacrificed, in every direction, to political passion or personal interest. The adjustment of duties on foreign imports was made in utter disregard of its relations to the revenue, and became a venal and disgraceful scramble among special interests for Government favor and protection.

All these acts are just now beginning to bear their natural fruits. The revenue is falling off heavily; progress in redeeming the public debt must be suspended; taxation begins to be felt by all classes as a heavy burden; and there is every prospect that all these evils will grow worse and worse, instead of being relieved and removed. Enormous claims, still unliquidated, remain to be added to the aggregate of the public debt, and there is at least an even chance that the taxation of the industry of the country must be increased rather than diminished, to meet the exactions of the impending furtue.

These things prove the absolute necessity of greater economy in the management of our finances, and greater wisdom in the adoption of plans for developing our resources and alleviating the burden of taxation. Whether we may reasonably hope for these aids is a matter of doubt; but it is very certain that without them the country will plunge deeper and deeper into trouble and confusion.

The Sale of the Dunderberg.

From the Herald.

The sale of the armor-plated monster, the Dunderberg, to the first naval power of Europe, is a proof that American talent is at least unsurpassed in the Old World, and that in case of actual war our whole coast would be alive with activity in the building of vessels with which to pay off old scores and wipe out Alabama remembrances.

The sale of the Dunderberg will set our English friends to thinking. Behind her walls of iron her two 15-inch guns and twelve more each of 11-inch calibre would make wild work on the Thames or along the unprotected coast of Prussia. No English iron-clad could live five minutes above water under the terrific fire of the batteries of the Dunderberg. The only way for John Bull to keep his naval balance, now so nearly lost, is to order of us a better craft, which our skilled mechanics can readily turn out. We have no jealousies, and feel so strong in our geographical position that we are quite willing to undertake for the English what they appear unable to do for themselves—build a naval fleet capable of coping with that of their French rival.

All of our iron-clads are for sale. Our policy now is economy. The confidence we possess in our productive powers is such that we are quite willing to dispose of all our old stock, preparatory to producing a new and better article.

The Kentucky Elections.

From the World.

The returns of the late Congressional elections in Kentucky are as yet far from complete; but the majorities for the Democratic candidates, as announced by telegraph, probably approximate to those to be revealed by the official canvass. Appended are the majorities in each district at the Congressional elections in 1865 and at the State election in 1866:—

	1865.		1866.		1867.	
Dist.	*Dem.*	*Rep.*	*Dem.*	*Rep.*	*Dem.*	*Rep.*
First.....	2277	.....	9378	.....	8000	.....
Second.	1188	.....	4456	.....	4591	.....
Third...	1657	.....	5199	.....	6000	.....
Fourth	5785	.....	5575	.....	5414	.....
Fifth...	.....	1047	5318	.....	3582	.....
Sixth...	.....	1245	63-0	.....	5641	.....
Sev'th..	3084	.....	7647	.....	6721	.....
Eighth	.....	6810	.....	5745	800	.....
Ninth..	.....	1922	416	.....	1200	.....
Total.	14 518	11,024	42,036	6748	41,962	.....

It will be seen from these figures that whereas, in 1865, the Democrats elected five of the nine Congressmen, and in 1866 carried eight of the nine Congressional districts, in 1867 they have elected all their candidates for Congressmen by majorities varying from 800 to 8000. The total Democratic majority in this State this year was about 42,000, though the vote polled was lighter than that of last August. Such is Kentucky's noble response to Connecticut.

The important feature of this result, however, is not so much the defeat of the radicals—which was to be expected—as the complete rout, horse, foot, and dragoons, of the "so-called" independent Democrats. The latter, dissatisfied with the action of the regular Democratic State Convention which met in February to nominate a State ticket, held a convention of their own, nominated candidates for State officers, and followed up this action by running separate Congressional candidates in every district but one. Their chief organ, the Louisville *Democrat*, blew its trumpet vigorously up to the morning of election day, only to find at nightfall that every one of its candidates had been ignominiously defeated. It is to be hoped that the bolters, profiting by this experience, will spare themselves the shame of a similar defeat at the election for State officers next August. There are Democrats, too, nearer the Atlantic coast who might profit by the lesson of this Kentucky election.

Slavery Doomed in Brazil.

From the Independent.

The telegram of date April 8, which announced with customary brevity that the Emperor of Brazil had signed the decree of the General Assembly abolishing slavery throughout the empire, though covering one of the most important and pregnant facts of the decade—for we count big events by decades, not by ages, now—comes to us glibly over the wires, and probably passes as glibly over the minds of most readers of news. No doubt one explanation of the very moderate interest it excites is to be found in the circumstance that Brazil is a great way off, that its affairs are of no very great interest to us, that its revolutions do not immediately affect us, and that little is popularly known in regard to its people, its institutions, or its government. But a better explanation is to be sought probably in the familiarity of the public mind with great movements of emancipation. Since France abolished slavery in her colonies, and England abolished it in hers; since

"The slave walked free in Tunis,
And by Stamboul's Golden Horn;"

since Russia gave freedom to her 25,000,000 serfs; and the United States, timidly following these imperial examples, broke the chains of her 4,000,000 chattels, nothing less than universal liberty has been looked for. Emancipation is taken as a matter of course; and a matter of course it is. But we must not allow that common phrase to conceal from us the immense change in public sentiment that has made such a moral victory to be a matter of course. Emancipation was no matter of course in England or France. In France it was achieved by a freshet of enthusiasm; in England it was carried by a long and severe agitation, in face of every vested interest and chartered right. It was not a matter of course in Russia, where the nobles resisted it and fairly made the crown recoil. Nor was it a matter of course in the United States; for here a moral warfare, unparalleled for its steady and fatal valor, raged around slavery for a generation. A vast political party was organized against it; industry, commerce, manufactures, all felt it to be a foe, if they did not call it so; and at last a terrible civil war did its utmost to root it out. Even then it perished slowly; even then its abolition, so far from being a matter of course, was resisted and impeded by politicians, and aristocrats, and major-generals, and privy counsellors. Providence with an iron hand wrung emancipation from the great republic. Why, then, does it seem so natural a thing that it should be decreed by a constitutional monarchy, as a grand state measure in a time of peace; there being no pressure which is in the air, and no convulsion within, save the moral convulsion that takes place when a right-minded and generous Government recognized an absolute inconsistency between its principles and its practices, its spirit and its traditions? Brazil is a thinly peopled country. There are about as many negro slaves there as white inhabitants—nigh three millions of each; it is a tropical climate, warm and luxuriant, favoring indolence rather than energy; its chief productions until recently were precious stones and dust, and now are coffee, sugar, cotton, tobacco—which we have been told all our days could be raised advantageously by slave labor alone. There was uneasiness on the subject of slavery; but no such deep abhorrence of it as prevailed among ourselves—there was no suppressed war threatening yearly to become open war. Why, then, does Brazil emancipate her slaves?

In the first place, the spirit of the age was abroad. Brazil was the last great empire which maintained the old barbarism of the nations. A passion for popular liberty had taken possession of Europe. Even the most absolute despotisms, however much they might oppress their subjects, did not make race an excuse for oppression; and when the United States gave up the cause, no great example remained to keep an empire in countenance; no example remained at all but Spain; and Spain is an example chiefly of what States should avoid.

And then the genius of the Brazilian Government was thoroughly averse to an institution like slavery. Few more enlightened governments exist. The General Assembly represents the people liberally, being elected under a generous franchise. The Emperor Don Pedro is an enlightened man, a zealous patron of science, literature, the arts, and an earnest friend of liberal institutions. The press is free; public education is free. There are grammar schools and primary schools, mercantile academies and lyceums. Upwards of one hundred periodicals—literary, scientific, and political—are published there. There are learned societies and large libraries, public and private, in the principal cities. The educated classes are influential in society. Religious toleration is established, though the Church of Rome is the instituted faith; and there was a time when its priests labored hard, and not unsuccessfully, for the instruction of the people. A spirit like this diffused among the ruling and influential class, could not fail to bear steadily against the system of negro slavery.

Then, too, the Brazilians, appreciating the value of fresh blood in their populations, welcomed foreigners to their country, and offered handsome inducements for Europeans and others to come and live among them. Extensive grants of land were made under the present Emperor's administration, on condition that one hundred thousand people would settle on it within an allotted time. The one hundred thousand did not come; but many thousands did, mostly Germans and Swiss, who formed industrious and thriving colonies in different parts of the country. The instinct of freedom was in all of these. They were centres of civilization. Lines of communication and transport soon became necessary, and were no sooner necessary than they were laid. Public roads were made; railways were projected on a large scale; steamboats were built; loans were negotiated; European capital secured; powerful companies formed and chartered; and improvements of immense magnitude went bravely on, under the direction of the best English and American engineers. How was slavery to stand in the face of this? For there were no North and South, as with us, but the spirit of the Government made it all North.

In a mild and moderate fashion, too, the Government, which meant the people who possessed an annual income of fifty dollars and upwards, has long shown itself opposed to the slave system. The Portuguese, finding the native Indians unfit, and therefore unprofitable as slaves, let them go, after a long experiment in cruelty, and imported negroes from their African possessions. The slave-trade flourished, as it did everywhere. It flourished in spite of protests and treaties. The young Emperor was crowned in 1841. Four years after his coming to the throne, stout old England declared that her laws against piracy should control the seas, and that all captured slavers should be amenable to them. Brazil, after a little bluster, gave in, declared the slave-trade piracy, and in a few years pronounced it extinct. The present Emperor signed its death-warrant in 1852.

But this is not all. Slavery itself in Brazil, owing to general causes, has been of a milder form than we have been accustomed to know it in our own Southern States. It did not spring from, nor did it produce the spirit of caste—that most deadly of social evils. In the army and navy, in agriculture, commerce, manufactures, trade, color was no obstacle to success and distinction. It did not make civil or social position untenable or precarious. The laws favored manumission; and manumission was often publicly celebrated by religious services. Once emancipated, the negro found himself not legally alone, but practically, as far as ability would allow, on an equal level with the whites. All this made the abolition of slavery easy. The work was already more than half done before the final measure was proposed. The *coup de grace* alone was wanting. All this, too, insures the full results of benefit from the act. Between their new world and the old there is no terrible middle passage for the blacks to pass through, as there is with us. They enter at once into the rights, duties, and privileges of civilized men. The details of the emanipation act are as yet provokingly meagre; but we can scarcely doubt that they recognize the manhood of the former slave, as a property-holder, a land-owner, a citizen in sight of the laws, a person with a career before him. There is no necessity in Brazil for the Civil Rights bills, the Military Reconstruction bills, the Freedmen's Bureau bills, and other protective measures which Republican America has been obliged to resort to in order that the blacks may enjoy the commonest human consideration. They can fall back at once on their manhood, and justify themselves.

To be sure, the emancipation is limited. None are free now but adults. The children born to-day will be free when they are twenty years old. Such a proviso here would have given occasion to the utmost anxiety and alarm. But it need cause no uneasiness in Brazil. Here, to say slavery may exist twenty years would probably have been equivalent to saying it may exist forever. But there, it is equivalent to saying it shall immediately pass away. The certainty of freedom on coming of age will make the youth of these slave girls and boys a very different thing from what it was before. They will be slaves in name only. All around them the men and women of their race will be living as free people live, in a condition of full enfranchisement, at once exhibiting and perfecting the state into which their sons and daughters are to come. The young serfs will belong to a race uplifted. It will be for the interest of their owners to treat them as future freemen, to be kind to them, to win their good will, to teach them, and in all possible ways to make their path smooth. It will not be strange if laws are passed in a few years dispensing with this proviso altogether. Considerations of property no doubt secured its introduction into the measure. But a slight experience of the benefits of full emancipation may perceptibly weaken considerations of that kind. Slavery has been unprofitable in Brazil ever since the suppression of the trade. And the new cultivation that has been introduced into the country, vastly to the advantage of its foreign commerce, must reduce still further the value of slave labor, and make property in slaves undesirable. Emancipation will remove the stigma of disgrace from rude labor; it will improve its implements, multiply its facilities, vary its products, and increase its fruits. It will affect the proprietorship of land; and, by bringing great estates into the market, will distribute the wealth and the population more evenly over the surface of the country. The three million of blacks will easily dispose of themselves in a land so vast in extent, so hospitable in climate, and so rich in production. There will be more than enough for everybody to do. Emigrants will pour in, and, instead of living apart in scattered colonies, will spread throughout the communities, imparting their vigor and disseminating their spirit. Brazil has before it a magnificent future. Her Government has the sagacity to see the direction in which it lies; the intelligence to descry the means by which it is to be assured, and the courage to inaugurate it. We welcome Brazil into the family of great States. Now when will Spain say "*Ad sum*"?

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WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.

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Have on hand a large and splendid assortment

DIAMONDS,
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JEWELRY, AND
SILVER-WARE

OF ALL KINDS AND PRICES.

Particular attention is requested to our large stock of DIAMONDS, and the extremely low prices.

BRIDAL PRESENTS made of Sterling and Standard Silver. A large assortment to select from.

WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and warranted. [5 16 6p

Diamonds and all precious stones bought for cash.

JOHN BOWMAN,

No. 704 ARCH Street,

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MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

SILVER AND PLATEDWARE.

Our GOODS are decidedly the cheapest in the city for

TRIPLE PLATE, A NO. 1. 7 8

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Offers an entirely new and most carefully select stock of

AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
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EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable for

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An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.

Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 18

C. RUSSELL & CO.,

Np. 23 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Have just received an invoice of

FRENCH MANTEL CLOCKS,

Manufactured to their order in Paris.

Also, a few INFERNAL ORCHESTRA CLOCKS with side pieces; which they offer lower than the same goods can be purchased in the city. [5 20]

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FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND

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In comfort and elegance, equals any Drawing-room in the city. Opportunities for study are here afforded that are unequalled.

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THE GENUINE EAGLE VEIN, THE CELEBRATED PRESTON, and the pure hard GREEN WOOD COAL, Egg and Stove, sent to all parts of the city at $6'50 per ton; superior LEHIGH at $6'75.

Each of the above articles are warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every respect. Orders received at No. 1148 THIRD Street; Emporium, No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue. 4 4

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

CITY COUNCILS.—The regular meetings of these bodies were held yesterday afternoon.

Select Branch.—Mr. Spering, President, was in the chair.

A communication was received from the City Treasurer, submitting a statement of returns of money made by aldermen. Referred to Committee on Police, with instructions to learn and to report the pecuniary results of the fees in the hands of aldermen who make no returns. The returns named were:—From Alderman Massey, $594; Cloods, $463; Godbou, $373; Ramsdell, $15 50; Beitler, $30; Swift, $192. The total is $1829 50.

A note was received from the Superintendent of the City Railroad, saying that the approaches to the Market street bridge are in a dangerous condition, in consequence of the insecurity of the embankments upon either side.

Mr. Van Cleve having resigned his seat as a member of Select Council, the Chair announced the following changes in committees of which Mr. Van Cleve had been a member. His place is thus filled:

On Finance, Mr. Billingham; Law, Mr. King; Surveys, Mr. Jones; Schools, Mr. Duffy; Prisons, Mr. Shallcross, (chairman), Mr. Marcus; Trust and Fire, Mr. Campbell; Markets, Mr. Suern; Poor, Mr. Mecutcheon, in place of Mr. Shermer; Girard Estate, Mr. Shermer, in place of Mr. Harlow, who resigned from the committee some time ago.

A motion to confirm the appointment of Frederick A. Van Cleve, late member of the body from the Fourteenth ward, as Assistant City Solicitor, was offered.

Mr. Hodgdon moved to refer to the Committee on Law, as he entertained serious doubts whether Mr. Van Cleve was eligible to the position. Lost by a vote of 13 to 5.

Col. Page announced that he should vote against the confirmation of Mr. Van Cleve, because the law provided that no member of Council was eligible to the office of Assistant City Solicitor during the term of his office as Select Councilman. It was but a prevarication to say that he had resigned his seat as a member of Councils. The speaker thought that all party obligations should be subservient to the law of the land. Col. Page made a long and elaborate speech on this point.

Dr. Kamerly declared that he could not vote for the confirmation of Mr. Van Cleve. He was quite confident that Mr. Van Cleve lacked the ability to perform the functions of the office, and, moreover, he did not believe him in any respect a suitable person for such a position.

On the question of the confirmation the yeas were 15, the nays 6.

The special order of the day, the subject of erecting, at this time, new public buildings, was taken up, and a very long debate ensued.

The bill passed by a vote of 16 to 6.

A bill by Mr. Fox permitting folks to wash their pavements as late as 8 o'clock in the morning, instead of 7, was passed.

A resolution to lay pipe in Gaul and other streets was passed.

Mr Bumm offered an ordinance appropriating $1200 to repair the fences at Fairmount Park. Passed without debate.

An ordinance to change the place of voting in the Ninth division of the Tenth ward to the house of John Gincreek was reported by the Committee on Law. It passed.

A resolution disagreeing with the proposed change in the time of holding meetings of Councils to once every two weeks, instead of every week, was offered by the committee to which the matter was referred.

The resolution was adopted.

An ordinance approving a batch of contracts for the erection of school buildings was concurred in.

An ordinance for the purchase of a lot of ground in Wood street, near Eleventh, for school purposes, offered by Mr. Campbell, was passed finally.

John H. Jones and William V. McGrath were accepted as securities of Charles Dixey, Commissioner of City Property.

A resolution from Common Council was offered requesting the Mayor to compel the contractor for the northern district of the city to fulfil his contract for cleaning the streets.

Mr. Marcus said that the Mayor had given Mr. Bickley fifteen days in which to perform his duty, and that his contract would be revoked if he persisted in his negligence.

Mr. Kamerly said that the late meeting of the Street-cleaning Committee was the first one that has been held for a long time. The Chairman has not seen fit to call it together. The Mayor cannot be ubiquitous, and if this committee did its duty it would have informed the Mayor that the streets were not cleaned. How can the Mayor see, at one view, over the whole city?

Mr. Marcus said that the fault was with the Police Lieutenants, who evidently do not report to the Mayor, as they are bound to do, the really very bad condition of the streets.

Mr. Hodgdon remarked that Mr. Bickley has had but a few days of fair weather in which to work. The length of street is 260 miles. Though Mr. Bickley has a large force of men and carts, yet he cannot possibly clean the entire city in one week. Mr. Hodgdon urged that Bickley was doing all that human means and industry could accomplish.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Street Cleaning. Adjourned.

Common Branch—President Marcer in the chair.

From the Mayor was received a communication stating that, in his opinion, the reward offered for the arrest and conviction of Gottlieb Williams should not be given entirely to Mr. McNair, who arrested the murderer. To the skill and sagacity of Chief Detective Franklin the conviction of Williams was mainly due, and for the examination of the blood on the murderer's clothes and the cast of his teeth the city is indebted for three hundred dollars. This should be paid from the five hundred dollars reward, and the remainder given to Mr. McNair. For these reasons the Mayor vetoed the bill giving the entire reward to the man who made the arrest.

Mr. Heuzell said that Councils should not sustain the veto. If this be done, and the money paid to the men who were simply witnesses for the prosecution, a precedent fatal to the future justice of the city will be established. Besides, the duty of Mr. Franklin, who at the time of the trial of Williams was chief detective, was of the apply to convict the prisoner. To no officer of the city acting in a simple official duty should a reward be paid.

Mr. Potter defended the veto. The skill and assiduity of Mr. Franklin were the principal cause of the conviction of Williams. To this gentleman not only credit but compensation is due, and the reward should be placed in the hands of the Mayor, who will wisely and judiciously distribute it.

The Chamber referred the veto to the Police Committee.

The City Commissioners petitioned for nine hundred dollars extra appropriation for witness fees during the balance of the year.

Mr. Harper presented a resolution instructing the Committee on Law to inquire into the constitutionality of the act of Assembly directing the erection of a bridge over the Schuylkill river at South street. Agreed to.

Mr. Hetzell offered a resolution requesting the Mayor to notify the contractor for cleaning the streets of the northern district to cleanse these thoroughfares regularly.

Mr. Hetzell said that the streets in the northern part of the city have not been cleaned, in many places, for six months. In localities under his supervision this is specially the case.

Mr. Harrison said that in innumerable instances the contractor has violated his agreement. Last Sunday the speaker saw boxes of ashes lining the sidewalks. The contract says that on certain days the contractor shall give notice to the citizens that he will at a future specified time remove the ashes. The people then place the ash barrels on the sidewalks, but the contractor fails to keep his promise.

Mr. Stockham said that the street in which he lived had been cleaned but once since 1865.

The resolution was opposed by Mr. Harper. It was agreed to.

The ordinance regulating the prices of sewer connection—the special order of the day for four o'clock—was postponed.

Mr. Hetzell offered a resolution directing the Lieutenants of Police to overlook the cleansing of the streets. Sent to the Committee on Highways.

Mr. Palmer offered an ordinance additional to the dog law now in force, providing that every dog shall wear a collar, bearing the owner's name.

The Chamber postponed this proposition.

The ordinance appointing a janitor for the new Court-house was finally passed. The salary was fixed at six hundred dollars per annum.

Bills from Select Council came up.

That to tramway Bellrose street, Eleventh ward, non-concurred in.

Resolutions to lay water pipe on a number of streets were concurred in.

An ordinance to redistrict the election precincts of the Third ward, creating a new division, was concurred in.

Bills authorizing the sale of a lot of ground in the Twenty-third ward; to discharge the Committee on Law from the resolution directing them to consider a bill requiring the passenger railway companies to pave between their rails with the Nicolson pavement; to make certain transfers in the appropriation to Girard College, and to pay a claim of Matthew Newkirk for damages, were all concurred in.

A resolution to discharge the Committee on Law from the consideration of the bill to prevent horned cattle passing through the city in the daytime was read. The resolution was reported from the Committee on Law.

Mr Hetzell asked for the names of the signers of the report.

The Clerk read them. Among them was that of Mr. Spering, President of Select Council.

Mr. Hetzell raised the point of order that the President of Select Council could not sign a committee's report.

Mr. Marcer so decided the point, and the report was returned to Select Council.

The resolution in reference to the Franklin Fire Insurance Company and the insurance on moyamensing Hall was concurred in.

The ordinance to appropriate five hundred dollars for out-houses for Germantown school buildings was referred to the Committee on Schools of Common Council.

The resolution allowing the Presidents of Councils to vote in committees was concurred in.

The resolution directing the Chief Engineer of the Water Department to enter into a contract for water pipe with R. D. Wood & Co., excited a long, bitter and personal debate, which grew more and more acrimonious as it progressed, until the Chamber was adjourned by Mr. Marcer at seven o'clock, while a motion to refer to the Committee on Law was pending.

DISTILLERS.—A meeting of distillers established and doing business within the first five Collection Districts of the city, convened yesterday at the Wetherill House. The object of the call was stated to be to ask the Secretary of the Treasury to suspend an order issued on the 1st of May in relation to the placing meters in the distilleries, until the article can be furnished to the distillers.

The order requires distillers to pay several months in advance for the meters, the cost of the same ranging from $750 to $1800, the price being regulated by the size of the stills. It was argued that distillers have no right to pay for the meters before they are furnished, and an entire willingness was expressed to give bonds for the payment of the articles when placed in use. It was suggested that, in the event of the Secretary refusing to comply with the wishes of the distillers, the matter would be thrown into Court for a decision as to the legality of the order. A Committee was appointed for the purpose of carrying out the objects of the meeting. They then adjourned to meet next Monday evening.

THE ORPHANS' HOME AT GETTYSBURG—MEETING OF MANAGERS.—The Corporators of this institution convened yesterday in this city, in compliance with the charter granted at the late session of the Legislature. A quorum was in attendance, namely:—Major General Meade, Rev. Bishop Simpson, Rev. Dr. Newton, Rev. Dr. Reed, Rev. R. Heber Newton, J. Marshall Paul, M. D., Thomas Watson, Abraham Martin, Alfred M. Slocum, M.D., and J. Francis Bourns, M. D. General Meade was called to the chair, and Dr. Bourns appointed Secretary. The act of incorporation was read, and twenty-eight gentlemen were elected by ballot to constitute the Board of Directors for the ensuing year. The Secretary was notified to authorize the Directors to meet on Monday, the 27th instant, in this city.

THE CLOSING SESSIONS.—The yearly meeting of the Society of Friends closes to-day. Two sessions a day have been held, and the number of people who have visited the city to participate in the meeting cannot be less than five thousand. That all may enjoy to the fullest extent the advantages of the convocation, dinner is served each noon by resident Friends, in the second story of the meeting-house, to the Friends who come from a distance. The proceedings, conducted in private, we are permitted to say, have been more than usually pleasant. The attendance from New Jersey and Maryland has been very large. All through the district represented at Fifteenth and Race streets, in the important interview just terminating, the principles of the Society appear to be gaining instead of losing ground.

NEARING COMPLETION.—The steam sugar refinery, at Shippeu street and Delaware avenue, which was commenced last summer, is nearly completed. It is probably the largest sugar refinery in the United States, the main building having a front of 120 feet, while it is 150 feet deep, and nine stories in height. The refinery, with the engine and boiler-house, and other appendages, covers the entire ground from Delaware avenue to Penn street. All the buildings are of brick, but the Delaware avenue front of the main structure is so ornamented as to give it a very striking appearance. The part of the city in which the refinery is located is undergoing very great change. On the west side of Penn street, extending from Shippen southward, a block of stores, belonging to Mr. Jesse Godley, has just been roofed in.

AN ACCIDENT.—The train on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, from Bethlehem, due in the city at 3 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, did not arrive until nearly 4, owing to the breaking of a wheel on one of the cars. The accident occurred a few miles out of the city. None of the passengers were injured.

ANOTHER LAUNCH.—Yesterday, at noon, a new schooner, called the George H. Squires, was launched from the shipyard of Messrs. Taylor & Mather, at Cooper's Point, New Jersey. She is built in the best manner, and is valued at $22,000. She has a capacity of about 325 tons, and will be commanded by Captain Timmins, of Camden, New Jersey.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The sale of tickets for Mrs. Lander's representations of *Elizabeth* next week continues brisk at Trumpler's, Seventh and Chesnut streets, and there is every prospect that the enterprise will prove eminently successful.

THE THEATRES.—At the Chesnut, Miss Julia Daly continues to draw very large audiences. The distribution of gifts among the audiences at the close of the entertainment is entirely satisfactory.

At the Walnut, Miss Susan Denin takes a benefit, and will appear in two of her most popular characters, assisted by the entire company.

At the Arch Mr. Bryant takes his first benefit. He will present an attractive bill, and will be aided in his funny efforts by "Little Mac," and all of the Company favorites.

At the American the usual attractive variety entertainment will be given. To-morrow afternoon and evening gifts will be distributed as usual.

THE GERMANIA will present the following programme to-morrow afternoon:—

Overture—"Semiramide" (by request) Rossini
Song—"The Tear" (by request) Fr. Kuecken
Cornet Solo, by G. Dunn.
Talismane Waltz . . . . . Lanner
Andante con moto from Fifth Sinfenie . . . . . Beethoven
Overture—*Oberon* (by request) . Weber
Duet from *Elixir of Love* (first time) . . . . . Donizetti
Selections from *Dinorah* . . Meyerbeer

AT CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S Opera House, two excellent burlesques are played to-night, with the usual olio entertainment, the whole forming a delightful performance.

THE LUBIN BROTHERS continue their magical seances at the Assembly Buildings, and are favored with large and fashionable audiences.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS FOR SALE.

PRINCIPAL AGENCY,

NO. 57 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILA

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MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES.....4 42 | MOON RISES.....4 29
SUN SETS.....7 11 | HIGH WATER.....0 39

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

D. C. McCAMMON, WASH. BUTCHER, JOHN SPARHAWK, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS

FOR AMERICA.

Atalanta	London	New York	April 27
England	Liverpool	New York	May 1
Britannia	Glasgow	New York	May 3
City of Dublin	Liverpool	New York	May 4
Saxonia	Hamburg	New York	May 4
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	May 7
Bosphorus	Liverpool	Philada	May 4
Hermann	Southampton	New York	May 7
Hansa	Southampton	New York	May 7
Cot Boston	Liverpool	New York	May 8
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	May 8
Peruvian	Liverpool	Quebec	May 9
Erie	Liverpool	New York	May 10
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	May 11
Germania	Southampton	New York	May 11

FOR EUROPE.

Chicago	New York	Liverpool	May 18
Erin	New York	Liverpool	May 18
Hammonia	New York	Hamburg	May 18
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	May 18
C of N. York	New York	Liverpool	May 18
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	May 18
Northern Light	New York	Bremen	May 18
Cot N York	New York	Liverpool	May 18
Wm. Penn	New York	London	May 21
Cot Manchester	New York	Liverpool	May 22
England	New York	Liverpool	May 25
Atalanta	New York	London	May 25
Cot Boston	New York	Liverpool	May 25
Ottawa	New York	Antwerp	May 25

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	May 18
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	May 18
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	May 15
Cortez	New York	Havana	May 18
Pioneer	Philada	Washington	May 18
Fung Shuey	New York	Hong Kong	May 18
Gen. Grant	New York	New Orleans	May 18
Arizona	New York	Aspinwall	May 21
Nevada	New York	San Juan	May 20
S. America	New York	Brazil	May 22
Alliance	Philada	Charleston	May —

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Tuttle, Charleston, Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Schr E. M. Duffield, Rogers, Pawtucket, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr Ellen Holgate, Golding, Newbern, Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Str J. S. Shriver, Dennis, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Str G. H. Stout, Ford, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Hudson, Carr, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Ship Invincible, Lester, from San Francisco Jan. 30, with wheat to H. K. Cummings.
Br. barque Thomas, Peterson, 9 days from Sagua, with sugar and molasses to S. & W. Welsh.
Schr E. M. Duffield, Rogers, from Portland, with stone to captain.
Schr Ella F. Crowell, Freeman, from Provincetown, with mdse. to G. B. Kerfoot.
Schr S. C. Fithian, Tuft, 1 day from Port Deposit, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr M. C. Burnite, Rickards, 1 day from Camden, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr J. T. Long, Tunnell, 2 days from Indian River, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr S. Croft, Jefferson, 2 days from Chesapeake City, with grain to Christian & Co.
Schr A. A. Andrews, Ellis, from Newport.
Schr George Eales, Nickerson, from Providence.
Schr Minnie Kinnie, Parsons, from Providence.
Steamer Frank, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Hudson, Carr, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

RETURNED.

Schr W. B. Jenkins, Seaman, hence for New Bedford, with coal, was run into on Wednesday afternoon, below Chester, by the schr Eri, hence for Boston. The W. B. Jenkins lost boom, had rail and boat stove, and sustained damage; she returned to port yesterday for repairs. The Eri received no damage, and proceeded.

SAILED.

Ship Lancaster, Jackson, left Smith's wharf yesterday for Bremen, with a cargo of 9600 barrels of refined petroleum, which is the largest cargo of petroleum ever sent from the United States.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Linda, Howard, for Philadelphia, entered out at London 1st inst.
Ship Mohongo, McGonagle, for Philadelphia, sailed from Londonderry 2d inst.
Barque Ansgar, Asboe, hence for Stettin, passed Deal 2d inst.
Brig Princeton, Wells, hence, at Portland 14th inst.
Schr J. Burbeck, Kelly, hence, at Halifax 5th inst.
Schr J. C. Thompson, Vansant, hence, at Charleston yesterday.
Schr James S. Watson, Houck, hence, at Boston 15th instant.
Schr George Taulaine, Adams, hence, at Gloucester 15th inst.
Schr Fidelia, Stone, hence, at Boston yesterday.
Schr Decatur Oakes, Berry, hence, at Gloucester 14th instant.
Schr E. English, Sipple, from Providence for Philadelphia, at Fall River 15th inst.
Schr M. M. Pote, Abbott, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 15th inst.
Schrs H. E. Parker, Sherman; Wave Crest, Davis; A. M. Lee, Decker; Pathway, Haley; and A. Garwood, Godfrey, hence, at Portsmouth 15th inst.
Schr M. E. Banks, Smith, for Philadelphia, cleared at Charleston 15th inst.
Schr L. Batchelder, English, hence, at New Orleans 11th inst.
Schr D. and E. Kelly, Kelly, hence for Boston, sailed from Newport 13th inst.
Schr N. C. Paine, Doane, for Philadelphia, cleared at Portland 13th inst.
Schr Mary Caroline, hence, at Old Point 13th inst.
Schr A. Hammond, Payne, hence, at Portland 15th instant.
Schr L. and A. Babcock, Smith, for Philadelphia, was on the bar, Jacksonville, 7th inst., waiting for water.
Schr Hiawatha, Newman, hence, at Newburyport 14th inst.
Schr Star, Crowell, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 15th inst.
Schr Paul Seavers, Gulliver, hence, at Bangor 12th instant.
Schr Amelia, Beebe, hence, at Fall River 13th inst.
Schr Kodash, Travers, for Philadelphia, cleared at Georgetown, D. C., 15th inst.
Schr F. St. Clair Edwards, ashore near Gay Head, remains in good condition, and will be got off. The Relief channsett's steam-pump was being put aboard on Tuesday, and she will be either pumped out or floated off with casks.
Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is hereby given that a new spiral buoy, colored black, and marked "East Shipwash," has been placed on the eastern side of the Shipwash Sand, in twelve and one-half fathoms at low water spring tides, with the following marks and compass bearings:—

Alderton Mill, in line with the third Martello tower, east of Bawdsey Sea Mark (tower Y), S.W.
Shipwash Lightvessel N. by E. ¼ E., distant three and seven-tenths miles.
Middle Shipwash Buoy W. by N., distant one and five-tenths mile.
SW. Shipwash Buoy SW. ¼ W., distant four and nine-tenths miles.

By order. P. H. BERTHON, Secretary.
Trinity House, London, April 24, 1867.

The Breakwater at the island of St. Michael, Azores, which was commenced in January, 1862, has now been constructed more than half of its intended length, and already offers a safe harbor to such vessels as may enter into the artificial port formed by it. The island of St. Michaels is now a very secure refuge to vessels crossing the Atlantic. An abundance of provisions can be had, and good facilities for repairing vessels and steamers

HOOP SKIRTS.

HOOP SKIRTS. 628 LATEST STYLE, JUST OUT. 628

LE PETIT TRAIL, for the Promenade, 2¼ yards round, the CHAMPION TRAIL, for the Drawing-room, 3 yards round.

These Skirts are in every way the most desirable that we have heretofore offered to the public; also complete lines of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Plain and Trail Hoop Skirts from 2¼ to 4 yards in circumference, of every length, all of our own make, wholesale and retail, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Constantly on hand low-priced New York made Skirts. Plain and Trail, 20 springs, 90 cents; 25 springs $1; 30 springs, $1 20; and 35 springs, $1 75.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.

Call or send for Circular of style, sizes, and prices

Manufactory and Salesrooms, No. 628 ARCH Street WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

12 6 m

WM. D. ROGERS,

CARRIAGE BUILDER

Manufacturer of First-Class Carriages ONLY.

NOS. 1009 AND 1011 CHESNUT STREET

3 21 mw2m PHILADELPHIA

GET THE BEST—THE HOLY BIBLE—HARding's Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bible in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for photograph portraits of families.

WM. W. HARDING, Publisher, No. 626 CHESNUT Street below Fourth.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

MORE ABOUT

LILLIE'S CHILLED-IRON SAFES

IMPORTANT FACTS

WHICH THE PEOPLE SHOULD

"MAKE A NOTE OF."

FACT I.—LILLIE'S CHILLED-IRON SAFES have been largely introduced for the last twelve years, and sold to those having the largest amount of valuables, as the best and most thoroughly Burglar-Proof Safes; and, up to the last three years, it has been as rare to hear of one of Lillie's Safes having been robbed by burglars, as to see or hear of a white blackbird or a white elephant.

FACT II.—It is notorious that the profession of the burglar has advanced at a rapid pace within the last eight years, and what was thoroughly burglar-proof then is not so now, which accounts for the fact that within the last three years very few of Lillie's Safes have been robbed, and the secret anonymous circulars distributed by other safe-makers latterly, showing a very few cases only, is the strongest evidence that it is a very small number have been robbed to this time, notwithstanding the large number in use, and the amount at stake it successful.

FACT III.—There are two, and only two, general and leading principles upon which all burglar-proof safes are constructed. The one is pouring liquid iron between and around bars of wrought iron, hardened steel, or any proper combination of metals. This principle is adpted by Lillie, in the Chilled-Iron Safe, and covered and controlled by his letters patent.

The other is made up of layers of plates, of different metals, held together by bolts or rivets, or both. To this principle there are various objections:—The cost is double. The wrought iron plates, which are the strength of the safe, are burnside, and are operated upon by the whole catalogue of burglars' tools. The bolts or rivets are easily forced by suitable tools, with or without powder, and cannot be sustained. *The former principle*, adopted by Lillie, avoids all these objections, can be made any thickness, and withstand any amount of resistance required; avoids the rivets, bolts, etc.; has no wrought iron outside to be operated upon by burglars' implements.

FACT IV.—Mr. Lillie, the Patentee, so soon as he learned that it was possible with the modern improved tools for burglars to grind through chilled iron or hardened steel, began experimenting to avoid the difficulty, and after much labor and expense he has perfected a system for chilling iron and combining metals that is entirely proof against the burglar's drill, or any other of his tools, even the wedge, warranted to stand the hardest test practicable for any burglar to make. As a proof of his success, the following certificate is now offered from the Novelty Works, New York:—

OFFICE NOVELTY IRON WORKS,
NEW YORK, 18th December, 1866.

Messrs. Lewis Lillie & Son—

GENTLEMEN:—We have subjected the sample of Chilled Iron you furnished us to as most severe tests (as regards drilling through it) that we could bring to bear upon it, and without success.

It is our opinion that it cannot be penetrated by the use of a large number of drills, and the expenditure of much power, with days of time.

And we think it impossible for a burglar, with his time and power, to penetrate it at all.

Yours truly,
ISAAC V. HOLMES, Superintendent.
LYMAN G. HALL, Foreman.

And the following extensive Iron manufacturers in Philadelphia, Boston, and Chicago, after the most thorough tests, find the result to be substantially the same.

And their principal Iron Workers so certify:

Messrs. Merrick & Son, Southwark Foundry, Philadelphia.
The Hinkley & Williams Works, Boston, Mass.
The Union Foundry and the Northwestern Foundry, Chicago, Ill.

V.—The proposition made the public heretofore is now renewed: I will furnish Safes or Vault Doors, of same size and capacity of other best makers, and at one-third less price; and the same may be tested when finished, and I will furnish the man to test the work of any other maker, and he shall furnish the man to test my work; and be party so ordering may accept the work which stands the most resistance, in any way or manner practicable for a burglar to work.

FACT VI.—I would now say to any of the owners of Lillie's Safes, that, in view of the preceding facts, if they feel the need of additional security, I will exchange with them, on fair terms, giving them the late improvements, and the increased security which is claimed to be beyond the reach of Burglars, until some new system shall be developed in the working of Iron, which would now seem hardly possible.

FACT VII.—It is true that the Sheet-Iron or common Safe, as now made, under ordinary circumstances (and when not crushed by the fall of walls or timbers) usually saves the written matter, but if the fire is severe it must be expected, for the ink will soon fade out; besides, the safe is twisted up and useless.

It is equally true that the Chilled-Iron Safe saves the written matter in a perfect state, that it does not fade out or require copying, and that the safe itself is ready for further use. Any number of trials in fires, certified to, prove these facts, and if any of the sale venders who are distributing secret, anonymous circulars to injure the reputation of LILLIE'S SAFE, are not satisfied with these statements, they can have the opportunity of testing by fire one of their own Safes with LILLIE'S, on equal terms, whenever they so decide.

FACT VIII.—In answer to the story circulated by interested parties, that Lillie's Safe had gone up, and had ruined Lillie, etc., I would say that at no time in the last two years could Lillie & Son half supply the demand for Safes, and were under the necessity of forming a large stock company, with a very large capital, to meet the demand; and Mr. Lewis Lillie, Sr., is now the president of that company, which is located on the Delaware, in Pennsylvania, near Easton, and is the largest Safe Works in the world in existence, and will be able to supply all demands for Safes, Locks, Chilled-Iron Vaults, etc.

In conclusion, I beg to call the attention of my patrons and friends, and the public, to the facts here presented, and to say that I am very thankful for past favors, and that I am prepared to furnish LILLIE'S BURGLAR AND FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, VAULT DOORS, CHILLED IRON VAULTS and COMBINATINN LOCKS, at short notice, warranted to be the best and cheapest in market. I also keep constantly a large assortment of second-hand Fire Proofs, taken in exchange for Lillie's Burglar Proofs, of the best-known makers, all put in good order, and offered at below usual auction prices.

M. C. SADLER,

AGENT FOR LILLIE'S SAFE AND IRON COMPANY,

No. 639 ARCH Street,

5 9 fmw2m PHILADELPHIA.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

COPARTNERSHIP.—E. B. EDWARDS (OF the late firm of Mitchell & Edwards) has this day associated with him his son, THOMSON F. EDWARDS, for the transaction of a General Lumber business, under the firm name of E. B. EDWARDS & CO., DELAWARE Avenue, first wharf below Noble street.

PHILADELPHIA, May 1, 1867. 5 2 1mrp

FERTILIZERS.

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE,

AN UNSURPASSED FERTILIZER

For Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Grass, the Vegetable Garden, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Etc. Etc.

This Fertilizer contains Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts.

Price $60 per ton of 2000 pounds. For sale by the manufacturers.

WILLIAM ELLIS & CO., Chemists,

4 23 mwf No. 724 MARKET Street.

REMOVAL.

A. & H. LEJAMBRE,

Late No. 1012 Chesnut street, have removed their FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY WAREROOMS To No. 1103 CHESNUT STREET, UP STAIRS. 4 20 3m

GEORGE PLOWMAN,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER

No. 232 CARTER STREET,

And No. 141 DOCK Street

Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEON'S BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspenders, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 5 2d

AMUSEMENTS.

GETTYSBURG ASYLUM FOR INVALID SOLDIERS.

Incorporated by Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, March 6, 1867.

The Board of Supervisors, appointed by the above Corporation to carry out the objects of the Act of Incorporation, respectfully announce to the public that the Legislature of Pennsylvania has authorized the raising of funds for the erection, establishment, and maintenance of an Asylum for Invalid Soldiers of the late war, to be built on the battle-field of Gettysburg; and as an inducement to patriotic citizens to contribute to this benevolent object, have empowered the Corporation to distribute amongst the subscribers such articles of value and interest from association with the late war, or any moneys, effects, property, or estate real or personal, whatever, in this State or elsewhere, at such time or upon such terms, and in such way and manner whatsoever, as to them shall seem fit, any laws of this Commonwealth to the contrary notwithstanding.

The site for the institution (thirty acres) has already been purchased, and it is hoped that the good work may commence before midsummer.

Subscriptions will be received at the office of the Association, No. 1126 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

For each subscription of five dollars a certificate will be issued, which will entitle the holder to such article of value as may be awarded to its number.

The first distribution of awards will be made immediately upon the receipt of 50,000 subscriptions of $5 each.

The distribution will be public, and under the direct supervision of the corporators.

Persons at a distance are requested to remit their subscriptions (when practicable) by Post Office money order, or registered letter, to insure prompt delivery.

Direct all letters to J. D. HOFFMAN, Secretary Board of Supervisors, Box 1481 P. O., Philadelphia.

The following is a schedule of the awards to be made under the first distribution. The items of Diamonds and other precious stones were purchased from citizens of the South during the war, and their genuineness is certified to by Messrs. Henle & Bros., the most extensive diamond importers in the country, and by J. Hermann, diamond setter, New York.

GETTYSBURG ASYLUM FOR INVALID SOLDIERS,
Incorporated by Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, March 6, 1867.
Office, No. 1126 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

FIRST DISPOSITION.

Eighty Thousand Subscribers at Five Dollars Each.

1—	1 Diamond Necklace; 48 brilliants, valued at	$30,000
2—	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch and Earrings	15,000
3—	1 Award 10-40 Government Bonds	10,000
4—	1 Diamond Cross set in silver	7,000
5—	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	5,000
6—	1 Award 10-40 Government Bonds	5,000
7—	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	4,000
8—	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
9—	1 Diamond Single Stone Scarf Pin	4,000
10—	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	4,000
11—	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
12—	1 Pair Single Stone Diamond Earrings	3,500
13—	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	3,000
14—	1 Award 10-40 Government Bonds	3 000
15—	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	3,000
16—	1 Diamond Single Stone Stud	3,000
17—	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	2,500
18—	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	2,500
19—	1 Diamond and Emerald Brooch	2,500
20—	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	2,000
21—	1 Diamond Cluster Ring	1,500
22—	1 Long India Camel's Hair Shawl	1,500
23—	1 Choice Emerald Stud	1,500
24—	1 Single Stone Diamond Ring	1,000
25 to 34—	10 Awards of 10-40 Government Bonds, each	1,000
35—	1 Three-stone Diamond and Ruby, half hoop Ring	800
36—	1 Diamond Single Stone Ear Knobs	800
37—	1 Pair Diamond Cluster Studs	600
38—	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring, star setting	500
39—	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	500
40—	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	500
41 to 50—	10 Awards of 10-40 Government Bonds, each	500
51—	1 Lady's Diamond set Watch	400
52—	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	350
53—	1 Diamond and Opal Cluster Ring	250
54—	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	200
55—	1 Pair Emerald Scarf Pins	200
56—	1 Diamond Single Stone Stud	150
57—	1 Diamond Cluster Pin	100
58—	1 Cameo and Pearl Brooch and Ear Rings	100
59 to 158—	100 Awards, 10-40 Government Bonds, each	100
159 to 258—	100 Awards, Government Legal-tenders, each	50
259 to 3000	Awards, Government Legal-tenders, each	5

The distribution of the above awards will be made in public as soon as the subscription is full, of which due notice will be given through the papers. The Diamonds are now on exhibition at the Office of the Association.

The public can confidently rely on everything being conducted in the most honorable and fair manner. All the awards will be handed to certificate holders, immediately after the distribution, free of all cost, at the office of the Company, No. 1126 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

CERTIFICATE.

We hereby certify that we have examined the Diamond Goods, Pearls, Emeralds, Rubies, and other precious stones, as described in the above list, and find them all genuine.

HENLE BROS., Diamond Importers,
No. 26 MAIDEN Lane, New York.
J. HERMANN, Diamond setter,
No. 394 BROOME Street, New York.

AGENTS WANTED.

Books can be had containing Twenty Certificates, ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

All orders for Certificates must be addressed to J. D. HOFFMAN, Secretary, 5 15 Box 1

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered

FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1867.

Our Primary Meetings — How Shall They be Reformed?

The Union League, in offering its prizes for essays "On the Legal Organization of the People to Select Candidates for Office," has touched upon a subject of great importance, and one that has seemed to baffle all efforts made in its elucidation. The evils of our present system of primary organizations are acknowledged by all who are familiar with its workings. Under it the whole machinery of politics has virtually passed into the hands of a class of professional politicians and their attachés—roughs, rowdies, loafers, and the like—and these men dictate to the community its candidates for office. The standard of official character has declined under the workings of this system, until our municipal, State, and national governments abound in corrupt and venal men, and the very experiment of self-government seems to be in danger.

It is useless to urge the better class of citizens to attend our primary meetings, as they are at present conducted. We say "useless," because it has been proved so in practice. For years they have been urged by the public prints to attend and control these meetings, but without avail. The primary meeting has gone on from bad to worse, until it seems irredeemable.

The objection that we have most frequently heard urged against the primary meetings, is that they are not fairly and honestly conducted. The professional politicians pack them with their tools, importing roughs and rowdies from the neighboring wards or precincts, if necessary; the number of votes cast or counted is regulated by the necessities of the candidate, and not by the honest choice of the party; in short, the primary meeting is unanimously denounced by all good men as a scandalous and exasperating fraud.

And yet something which shall accomplish what the primary meeting or party caucus was originally intended to accomplish, seems necessary in our political system. In other words, we need, what we do not now have, some fair, honest, honorable means of ascertaining the real choice of our parties in regard to their candidates. We need, if possible, to get the nomination of candidates out of the hands of the professional politicians and the corrupt "rings" that they form, and into the hands of the people at large. The view of the Union League would seem to be that this desirable end is to be sought through placing the machinery of primary party organizations under the restraints and direction of law. Whether this be practicable or not, we shall probably be better able to judge after we shall have read the essays which the liberal premiums offered, no less than the inherent importance of the subject itself, are calculated to elicit.

We are glad that public attention has been called to this matter. The people imperatively demand reform in the management of our political parties. The machine hitherto used must turn out better candidates than it has done, or the people will *break the machine!* There is, at least, this last resort left to us. The great exigencies which have seemed to render party discipline so necessary to the success of right principles are passing away. The people are not in a mood to have unworthy men thrust upon them as candidates for office, and parties that persist in doing so must expect to find the outrage promptly redressed at the polls. The confidence that a nomination is equivalent to an election must be destroyed. Nominating conventions must be taught that the people will not submit to everything that may be ground out, no matter how carefully labelled with the party name. The wholesale slaughter of corrupt nominees at the polls would soon teach the professional politicians a wholesome lesson.

The legal organization of parties, and the holding of primary elections under the regulations of law, might bring about the desired reform, but we are by no means confident of such a result. On the contrary, it might merely add another link to the present chain. A caucus, or a preliminary primary meeting, would very likely soon spring up to propose candidates for the proposed legal primary meeting. Every party is internally divided into cliques and factions; and it would be very difficult, if not altogether impossible, to prevent them from agreeing beforehand upon candidates to be supported at the primary meeting. The entire subject is involved in difficulty, and we are not sure that any effectual remedy, aside from that cultivated and aroused public sentiment which would compel good nominations by sacrificing bad ones, will be discovered. The discussion, however, will do good, and we therefore welcome it.

National Bank Circulation and Bank Failures.

The superiority of the National Bank system over the old systems is very strikingly displayed in the effect of failures on the value of circulation. Under the old system, when a bank failed its circulating notes were immediately discredited, and passed only at a discount, if at all. The result of it was, that the failure of a single bank tended to discredit the circulation of other banks. No man knew how soon other banks might likewise fail, and their bills too become depreciated and worthless. Hence everybody that had bank bills wanted to get rid of them, and thus a run would be made on the banks for specie. Thus the failure of a few banks was sufficient often to start a financial panic of the most disastrous character. But under the National Banking system the failure of a bank makes no difference in the value of its circulation. It is just as good after the failure as it was before. Depositors may lose, but the bill holders are amply protected. There no is discredit thrown upon the circulation. Confidence remains unimpaired, and there is no inducement to panic.

In all this there is a vast improvement over the old system. The poor man does not wake up some morning to find that the few dollars he has saved from his week's or month's wages have suddenly become worthless by the failure of some bank. The circulating medium is safe and sound, and it is the circulating medium that reaches to the pockets of the masses.

The Appeal of the Republican Party to its Members.

The National Union Committee has issued a powerful appeal to the Republicans of the North, for which we gladly make room elsewhere in our paper. The address is written with an earnestness of style and a decision of tone which will doubtless fully impress the reader with the vital importance of the subject on which its treats. We cannot but add our convictions to that expressed by the gentlemen of the Committee, as to the urgent need of immediate attention to that appeal. The cause of the Republican party is hanging in the balance. It is idle for us to supinely congratulate ourselves on our power and majority in Congress. A single breath can remove our present majority. We only deceive ourselves when we say that the Democratic party is dead. It has made grievous errors; it has committed actions which surely merited death, but it still lives. It betrays a vitality truly remarkable, with its hideous record during the war, its wilful catering to treason, its subserviency to and sympathy with the South, in opposition to the North—with all these facts attached to its history, and written so as never to be blotted out, yet it is to-day strong and active, waiting but an opportunity to once more come into power.

Its conduct of late has been such as to show us the necessity for the utmost vigilance. Its attempts to secure the negro vote, and the complete summersault it performed to make its past enmity to the black man appear to have been consistent love for his race, all show us that the Democracy is desperate and wily, and only needs an opportunity to be afforded it for winning a victory. That opportunity can never arrive if Republicans do their duty. We have the thunderbolts; it is our fault if we do not use them. We must meet the enemy on his own ground. We must send speakers throughout all the Southern States. The dastardly attack on Judge Kelley was intended to intimidate Northern orators. Yet there are hundreds of able men who are willing to run the risk for the sake of their principles. Let the whole South be inundated with political publications setting forth the true principles of our party. Let us take the advice of Ward Beecher, and "plough up the South and sow it with books." By diffusing intelligence we secure a stronghold for our principles.

To do all this money is necessary. The Committee appeals to the members of the party for their aid. It appeals to all, both rich and poor. We earnestly hope the urgent appeal will not be passed by unheeded, and that no one will excuse himself on the ground of having but little to give. The Committee answers all such objections by addressing all:—

"If you are rich, give generously. If poor, send us whatever you can afford. The generous purpose and the noble aim sanctify the humblest efforts. At all events, act promptly, and let us feel that the sympathy of the Republican party is with us in our purpose of making this great land the home of true Republican principles, where distinctions of race and color are unknown, and where Liberty, Virtue, and Intelligence form the enduring basis of our greatness and prosperity."

Gratitude.

Sen-Ki-Yu, an eminent Chinese statesman, entitled to two peacock feathers, wrote, in 1850, a history of America, and especially an account of "its establishment" (?) by Washington. After a lapse of seventeen years, during which time the various Secretaries of State of the United States had sufficient to occupy them, so as to allow no time for paying attention to the erudite Sen-Ki-Yu, the day for a reward has come. Mr. Seward sends the accomplished author a portrait of the "Father of his Country." As the whole history of the "Collected Nations" is published in a column of an ordinary newspaper, we think he is well paid for his work. It is rumored that the eminent juggler, Hamai-Kau-Sada-Kitchi, will write a sketch of Seward, in return for which he will receive a portrait of that gentlemen. The great physical acrobat will be thus possessed of a picture of a great political juggler.

—Henry Clay's statue will be inaugurated at Louisville, Ky., on the 30th inst. The oration will be delivered by Judge Bullock, of that city, and George D. Prentice has written an ode for the occasion. The invitations include President Johnson, the Judges of the Supreme Court, the Speakers of both Houses of Congress, the Governors of all the States, General U. S. Grant, General R. E. Lee, General Joe Johnston, General W. T. Sherman, Admiral Farragut, and others.

—General Sherman, in writing to secure a passage for his daughter's friend, Miss Linton, in the excursion to the Holy Land, bespoke "nice berths" for the young ladies, but said he was "able to stow himself anywhere." Mrs. Sherman's dread of the sea prevented her going. The General mentions that he has made seven voyages around Cape Horn to California.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

REFRIGERATOR BAZAAR.—B. S. HARRIS & CO. have, in addition to a fine assortment of Refrigerators of best quality, three new patents, viz.:—Harris' Patent, Rees & Tevis' Patent, and Wright's Patent Ice-Water Refrigerator; all warranted to preserve meat, etc. etc., dry and sweet, and to be more economical in ice than any other Refrigerators.

B. S. HARRIS & CO.,
5 16 3m4p No. 119 North Ninth street, near Race.

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE

MAY 15, 1867.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA, held March 12, 1867, the following Preamble and Resolutions were adopted:—

Whereas, In a republican form of government it is of the highest importance that the delegates of the people, to whom the sovereign power is entrusted, should be so selected as to truly represent the body politic, and there being no provision of law whereby the people may be organized for the purpose of such selection, and all parties having recognized the necessity of such organization by the formation of voluntary associations for this purpose, and

Whereas, There are grave defects existing under the present system of voluntary organization, which it is believed may be corrected by suitable provisions of law; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Board of Directors of the UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA, that the Secretary be and is hereby directed to offer eleven hundred dollars in prizes for essays on the legal organization of the people to select candidates for office, the prizes to be as follows, viz.:—

The sum of five hundred dollars for that essay which, in the judgment of the Board, shall be first in the order of merit;

Three hundred dollars for the second;

Two hundred for the third, and

One hundred for the fourth.

The conditions upon which these prizes are offered are as follows, viz.:—

First. All essays competing for these prizes must be addressed to GEORGE H. BOKER, Secretary of the Union League of Philadelphia, and must be received by him before the FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, 1868, and no communication having the author's name attached, or with any other indication of origin, will be considered.

Second. Accompanying every competing essay, the author must enclose his name and address within a sealed envelope, addressed to the Secretary of the Union League. After the awards have been made, the envelopes accompanying the successful essays shall be opened, and the authors notified of the result.

Third. All competing essays shall become the property of the Union League; but no publication of rejected essays, or the names of their authors, shall be made without consent of the authors in writing.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE H. BOKER,
5 16 1m SECRETARY.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE ROCK ISLAND RAPIDS OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

United States Engineer's Office,
Davenport, Iowa, April 17, 1867.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M., WEDNESDAY, June 5, 1867, for excavating and removing the rock and other obstructions from the bed of the Mississippi river at the Rock Island or Upper Rapids, by means of coffer dams and subaqueous blasting or chiselling.

Contractors will be required to furnish all boats, machinery, etc., and to perform all the labor necessary in the prosecution of the work. There are about 60,000 cubic yards of rock to be removed, distributed unequally at different points on the Rapids, and the work must be done during the low water season, interfering as little as practicable with navigation.

Contractors will state the price per cubic yard for which they propose to do the work, which will be let as a whole, or in sections of such length as the engineer in charge may determine.

The Government reserves the right to reject any and all bids, and no bid will be considered unless the party offering it shall give satisfactory evidence that he is trustworthy, and has the necessary skill and experience to do the work.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal. Each bid must contain a written guarantee, signed by two responsible persons. Blanks for proposals of the form required, with form of guarantee, will be furnished at this office on application. Proposals will be endorsed "Proposals for removing obstructions at the Rock Island Rapids," and addressed Brevet Major-General J. H. Wilson, U. S. A., Lieutenant-Colonel, 35th Infantry, Davenport, Iowa.

Parties desiring further information can obtain the same by calling at the United States Engineer's Office, corner of Second and Main streets, Davenport, Iowa, where maps, plans, specifications, and quantities of work will be shown to all who wish to examine them for the purpose of making proposals.

By order of the Chief Engineer, U. S. Army,

J. H. WILSON,
Lieut.-Colonel, 35th Infantry,
Brevet Major-General U. S. A.
5 16 17t

THE PENNSYLVANIA BRANCH OF the AMERICAN FREEDMEN'S UNION COMMISSION appeals to the public for aid in support of its work of Educating the Freedmen. It has sixty-three teachers in the field, who are supported entirely by voluntary contributions, at a cost of over Four Thousand Dollars a month. Unless the friends of the work give liberal aid, many of the schools must be closed for want of means of support. The Managers think the schools ought to be kept open until the Southern States are prepared to take charge of and sustain them, and they do not feel justified in closing any of them without making known to the public their need, and appealing for aid.

Contributions may be sent to the rooms of the Commission, No. 711 SANSOM Street, or to

R. W. CLARK, Treasurer,
No. 35 S. THIRD Street.
5 16 6t

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE, AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,

Pittsburg, Pa., April 27, 1867.

Pursuant to resolution adopted at a meeting of the Shareholders and Bondholders of this Company, held at Pittsburg, March 20, ultimo, notice is hereby given that an adjourned meeting of the shareholders will be held at PITTSBURG, May 22, proximo, at 12 M., to consider such detailed estimates as may be submitted by the Board of Directors for additional equipment and permanent improvements to be made to the railway, and also to determine upon the question of increasing the capital stock for the purpose of raising the necessary means for paying for such equipment and improvements.

JAMES S. CRAFT,
Chairman of Stockholders' Meeting.
5 10 14t G. W. CASS, President.

NOTICE.—ST. LOUIS, ALTON, AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Annual Meeting of the Bondholders and Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office, in the City of ST. LOUIS, on MONDAY, the 3d day of June next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, for the ELECTION of THIRTEEN DIRECTORS for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business which may be brought before them.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on SATURDAY, the 4th day of May next, and will be opened on TUESDAY, the 4th day of June.—Dated St. Louis, April 25, 1867.

5 10 18t* By order, H. C. BRYANT, Sec'y.

NOTICE—THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN solicits the patronage of all loyal men in the North who have business interests in the South. Having been selected by the Clerk of the House of Representatives under the law of Congress passed March 2, 1867, as the paper for printing all the Laws and Treaties, and all the Federal advertisements within the State of Louisiana, it will be the best advertising medium in the Southwest, reaching a larger number of business men than any other paper. Address MATHEWS & HAMILTON, Conveyancers, No. 707 SANSOM Street, or S. L. BROWN & CO., New Orleans, Louisiana. 4 29 1m

THE OFFICE OF

The Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company,

"Inman Line,"

Has been removed from No. 111 WALNUT Street, to

NO. 411 CHESNUT STREET.

5 3 2tr p JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
New York, May 3, 1867.

The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, for the Election of Directors, and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of CHICAGO, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of May, 1867, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed at the close of business on the 14th inst., and reopened on the 1st day of June next.

5 10 15t* L. A. CATLIN, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, Philadelphia, May 3, 1867.

Applications for the unallotted shares in the increase of the Capital Stock of this Bank are now being received and the stock delivered.

5 8 1t JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., Agents for the "Telegraph" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Street to No 144 S. SIXTH Street second door above WALNUT.

Offices:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 1yp

I DESIRE TO RETURN MY GRATEFUL THANKS to the following Fire Companies, for their untiring exertions in quelling the fire and protecting the surrounding buildings, at my mills, on the morning of the 14th instant:—West Philadelphia Steam Hose Company, West Philadelphia Engine Company, Monroe Engine Company, Philadelphia Engine Company, Union Hose Company, Mantua Hook and Ladder Company; and to the Kingsessing Engine Company, my especial thanks are due for their early arrival. SIMEON LORD.

Darby, May 15, 1867. 15*

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Philadelphia, May 4, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in Cash on and after May 20.

They have also declared an EXTRA DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT., based upon profits earned prior to January 1, 1867, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in Stock on and after May 30, at its par value of Fifty Dollars per share—the shares for Stock Dividend to be dated May 1, 1867.

Scrip Certificates will be issued for fractional parts of Shares; said Scrip will not be entitled to any Interest or Dividend, but will be convertible into Stock when presented in sums of Fifty Dollars.

Powers of attorney for collection of Dividends can be had on application at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

5 4 30t THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE WARREN AND FRANKLIN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 202½ WALNUT Street

Philadelphia, April 30, 1867.

The Coupons of the Warren and Franklin Railway Company, due May 1, will be paid at the Banking House of JAY COOKE & CO., Philadelphia.

5 1 H. P. BUTTER, Treasurer.

NEW LONDON COPPER MINING COMPANY.

An Adjourned Meeting of Stockholders will be held on TUESDAY, May 21, at 4 P. M., at No. 129 S. FRONT Street, for election of Directors and other purposes. Legal notice is hereby given.

5 8 11t SIMON POEY, Secretary.

POST OFFICE—

Philadelphia, Pa., May 15, 1867.

The mails for Havana, Cuba, per steamer STARS AND STRIPES, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 18th day of May, at 6 o'clock A. M., the day of sailing.

5 16 2t HENRY H. BINGHAM, P. M.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the CLARION RIVER AND SPRING CREEK OIL COMPANY, will be held at No. 34 North FRONT Street, on WEDNESDAY, May 29, at 12 o'clock M.

5 15 11t*

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Old Sores, Scrofulous Affections, and Glandular Swellings.—In all scrofulous ulcerations, where scarce a spark of vitality lingers, this Ointment will induce a speedy cure. It penetrates to the heart of the ulcer or swelling, and by a counter-irritant action, stimulates the absorbents to a renewed effort, and by subduing the inflammation, creates a new and healthy flesh. The Pills, by purifying the blood, considerably expedite the operation.

Sold by all Druggists. 5 13 mfmwtt

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only *true* and *perfect Dye*—Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of *Bad Dyes*. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. 4 6 fmw1y

SPECIAL NOTICE.

FRANK GRANELLO,
TAILOR,
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET,
(Formerly of No. 132 S. FOURTH Street),

HAS JUST OPENED WITH AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS

Made up to the order of all Gentlemen who are desirous of procuring a first-class fashionable garment. 6 w1m 6m

PARTIES WISHING TO PURCHASE will find it to their advantage to call and examine the CELEBRATED SCHOMACKER PIANO, at their warerooms, No. 1103 CHESNUT STREET, Philadelphia.

4 23 4p

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES.

STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866, which, by their volume and exquisite quality of tone, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.

Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame,

For sale only by

BLASIUS BROTHERS,
5 2 4p No. 1006 CHESNUT Street, Philada

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.

5 9 6p UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

"ALL CAN HAVE BEAUTIFUL HAIR."

RICH GLOSS INSTEAD OF GREY DECAY!

LONDON HAIR COLOR RESTORER AND DRESSING.

The only known Restorer of Color and Perfect Hair Dressing Combined.

NO MORE BALDNESS OR GREY HAIR.

It never fails to impart life, growth, and vigor to the weakest hair, fastens and stops its falling, and is sure to produce a new growth of hair, causing it to grow thick and strong.

ONLY 75 CENTS A BOTTLE. HALF A DOZEN, $4·00. Sold at

DR. SWAYNE'S,
NO. 330 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
ABOVE VINE,

And all Druggists and Variety Stores. [4 6 fmw1p

THE QUEEN.

THE EXQUISITE MINIATURE PORTRAIT OF QUEEN VICTORIA,

Presented to GEORGE PEABODY, Esq., by Her Majesty, accompanied by an Autograph Letter, NOW ON EXHIBITION FOR A LIMITED PERIOD ONLY, AT

EARLES' GALLERIES
AND LOOKING GLASS WAREROOMS,
NO. 816 CHESNUT STREET.

Admission.....TWENTY-FIVE CENTS
NO SEASON TICKETS.
Hours of Exhibition, 9 to 5.
Proceeds to be devoted to charity. 5 17 6t

LADIES, SAVE YOUR CLOTH AND YOUR money, by calling at Mrs. GOBLE'S, No. 1227 MARKET Street, and learn to cut your own dresses; also, learn her new style of Raised Worsted Work, Dresses, Basques, etc., in one hour. Agents wanted. 5 15 1m4p

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE of twenty acres, convenient to either City Line, Old York Road, or Jenkintown Stations on the N. P. R. R. Terms easy. For full particulars apply to

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
5 17 2t* No. 22 South FIFTH Street.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE HOUSE No. 413 LOCUST Street, 23 by 150 feet; furnished or unfurnished.

Apply at No. 234 CHESNUT Street,
4 27 tf Second story.

FOR SALE—7½ ACRES ON THE Delaware, near a station, twenty miles from town, with furnished house, stable, ice-house, boat-house, and workshop, old shade trees, abundant fruit, and a superior garden, with crops in. Apply to

C. H. MUIRHEID,
5 8 10t No. 205 S. SIXTH Street.

TO RENT.

CONCERT HALL,
Nos. 1217, 1219, and 1221 CHESNUT STREET.

This elegant and spacious Hall is now ready for RENT nightly or short seasons. It is particularly adapted for Concerts, Lectures, Fairs, Festivals, etc., etc. Connected with the same is a Banqueting Room seventy feet long and fifteen feet wide, a commodious Kitchen and Range, Hot and Cold Water, Dressing-Room, etc. For terms, apply to

BEATTY & LUTTMAN, Lessees,
4 29 4w Box 105 Philadelphia P O., or at the Hall.

TO RENT—AN OFFICE ROOM ON THE first floor of No. 821 Chesnut street, the cheapest rent in the city. Inquire of CHAMBERS & FRENCH, General Agents Washington Life Insurance Company, Bank of the Republic Building, Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street. 5 1

A PLEASANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO RENT—A large House, twelve rooms, handsome lawn, ice-house (filled), carriage-house, stabling, etc., 2½ miles from Moorestown, N. J., 2½ from station on C. and A. R. R., 2½ from steamboat landing, Jemi, $300. Inquire of T. EARP, No. 1026 ARCH Street, or address WM. A. GARRIGUES, Moorestown, Burlington county, N. J. 5 10 10t*

TO RENT, WITH POWER—A FIRST-class Jobbing Machine Shop in the manufacturing district; a fine chance. Apply at Mill HOWARD and HARRISON Streets. 5 10 10t

A FURNISHED HOUSE AT CHESNUT HILL TO RENT. Near the Depot. Address "Chesnut Hill," Box 1258, Post Office. 5 15 3t

DESK ROOM OR PART OF A FURNISHED Office to rent. Apply to C. H. ELLIOT,
5 17 3t* No. 46 S. THIRD Street.

WANTS.

WANTED, FIVE HUNDRED RECRUITS for the U. S. Marine Corps. Recruits must be able-bodied, young, unmarried men. They will be employed in the Government Navy-yards and in Ships of War on foreign stations. For further information apply to

JAMES LEWIS,
Captain and Recruiting Officer,
4 19 fmw tf No. 311 S. FRONT Street.

DRAUGHTSMAN WANTED—A FIRST-class Draughtsman wanted (none other need apply) at the office of

JOHN McARTHUR, Jr.,
5 16 3t* No. 209 S. SIXTH Street.

WANTED—A FURNISHED COTTAGE, from July 1 to September 1, for which a reasonable rent will be paid. Location either in Atlantic City or Cape Island. Address, with terms, Box 38, Camden, N. J. 5 17 3t

THE OLD STAND REMODELLED.

NEW STORE FOR FINE CONFECTIONS.

Entire new stock of Fine Confections, Fruits, etc.

Philadelphia, May 14, 1867.

Having taken the old established Store No. 46 MARKET Street, formerly occupied by John Hagey, and completely refitted and renovated the entire premises, we are prepared to supply all articles in our line, at as reasonable price as can be purchased elsewhere.

Our long experience in the business, together with the efficient corps of workmen, at our command, will enable us to furnish the finest articles at the lowest prices.

A call is respectfully solicited.

HAINES & LEEDS,
5 17 6trp NO. 906 MARKET STREET.
JOSEPH HAINES. WALTER S. LEEDS.

THE CHINCARORA ANTI-NERVOUS SMOKING TOBACCO!

The CHINGARORA TOBACCO grows from the rich soil of the "ORIENT," and is possessed of a peculiarly delicious flavor, entirely unknown to the tobaccos of all other climes. But its unprecedented popularity has sprung from the fact of the entire absence of that deadly poison, *Nicotin*, which permeates every other tobacco, and which is the one and sole cause of the distressing nervous diseases, dyspepsia, etc., which most invariably, sooner or later, follow the indulgence of the pipe and cigar. As the recent analyzation of tobacco from all parts of the world, at the Academy of Sciences, in Paris, the renowned Chemist, M. Lamoureaux, declared that while European and American tobacco contained fully eight per cent., and the purest Havana tobacco from two to five per cent. of *Nicotin*, the CHINGARORA did not contain one discoverable particle of that deadly poison, a drop of which, extracted, will destroy life.

Our Agent at BOMBAY has shipped us large quantities of the CHINGARORA during the last two years, and although we have been pressed to supply the demand for this delicious luxury to the veteran smoker, yet we are now prepared to offer it in unlimited quantities, at a price much lower than some American tobacco of a far inferior quality.

A connoisseur has but to smoke the American tobacco and cigars, which are invariably chemically flavored, to be disgusted with the medicinal taste, which leaves a nauseous, unhealthy coating in the mouth, and in time never fails to shatter the nervous system.

The natives of the "ORIENT" smoke the CHINGARORA from morn till night, from youth to age, and are happily unconscious of the wild, distressing fire which courses through the veins of the inhaler of the fumes of tobacco containing *Nicotin*.

We invite every lover of the weed to try the CHINGARORA, and guarantee unprecedented pleasure in its delicious flavor. Sold everywhere at $1 per lb.

EDWIN M. COOK & CO.,

Sole Agents and Importers of the CHINGARORA TOBACCO for the United States and Canadas, and Dealers in all kinds of

Havana and American Cigars and Tobaccos,
MAIN DEPOT, [3 18 mwfm4p
NO. 197 DUANE STREET NEW YORK

WM. H. HORSTMAN & SONS
FIFTH and CHERRY Sts.,

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF

LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,

ZEPHYR WORSTED,
NOTIONS, AND
SMALL WARES

Also, opened lately,

A HOSIERY DEPARTMENT,

And have now in Stock a full line of their OWN IMPORTATION of COTTON HOSIERY, GLOVES, SUSPENDERS, and all other articles belonging to this branch.

Special inducements offered in prices. [4 1 mwf3p2m

NEW SPRING STYLES

Philadelphia Wall Papers!!

HOWELL & BOURKE,
N. E. Corner FOURTH and MARKET,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PAPER HANGINGS
AND
CURTAIN MATERIALS.

FINE STATIONERY—JUST RECEIVED, A supply of fine French Note Paper, latest styles, with Envelopes to match. Paper stamped gratis. Visiting and Wedding Cards elegantly written or engraved. For sale at

MRS. JANE HAMILTON'S
West End Stationery and Book Store,
11* No. 1244 CHESNUT Street.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

CLOTHING HOUSE,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St.

The Public are invited to examine our extensive assortment of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing, for Spring and Summer Wear, just made of fresh materials, and in the latest and most approved styles.

Clothing made to order for Gents and Boys in the most artistic manner, and reasonable prices.

The best Cutters and Workmen employed.

Our Stock of Ready-made Clothing is well made, well trimmed, and Reliable. 5 16 17 31p

NEW STATE LOAN.

THE NEW SIX PER CENT

STATE LOAN.

Free from all State, County, and Municipal Taxation,

Will be furnished in sums to suit, on application to either of the undersigned:—

JAY COOKE & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.,
5 3 1m4p] E. W. CLARKE & CO.

NOTICE

TO THE HOLDERS

OF

OVERDUE LOANS

OF THE

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Holders of the following Loans of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania can receive payment (principal and interest) by presenting them at the FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, on and after MAY 20, 1867:—

Loan of March 24, 1828, due December 1, 1853.
Loan of April 22, 1829, due December 1, 1854.
Loan of April 16, 1845, due August 1, 1855.
Loan of March 21, 1831, due July 1, 1856.

All of the above Loans will cease to draw interest after August 1, 1867.

JOHN W. GEARY,
GOVERNOR.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
AUDITOR-GENERAL.
WILLIAM H. KEMBLE,
5 14 wfm24t STATE TREASURER.

ROPER'S NEW AMERICAN BREECH-LOADING REPEATING SHOT GUN,

FIRING FOUR SHOTS IN TWO SECONDS,

Using ordinary Ammunition. Manufactured by the ROPER REPEATING RIFLE COMPANY, Amherst, Massachusetts, under personal supervision of C. M. SPENCER, Inventor of the famous SPENCER RIFLE. Send for circular. 5 16 3m4p

W. H. DESKS. 111 NTH
GROVE. OFFICE TABLES. 4TH ST.

WEST PENN SQUARE SEMINARY,

No. 5 WEST PENN SQUARE, BELOW MARKET.

The Fall Term will commence September 16, 1867. Parents desiring to enter their daughters in this Institution are requested to make application before June 20. [5 16 1m*4p

MARY E. HOUPT, MARY E. TAZEWELL.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE THIRD PAGE.

THE WHARTON STREET AFFAIR.

Further Particulars—Both Parties in a Fair Way of Recovery—Poiner has already put in a Plea of "Insanity."

In addition to the details given by THE EVENING TELEGRAPH yesterday afternoon, of the attempted murder in the Second Ward, the following particulars have been ascertained:—The building, a small three-story brick dwelling, No. 633 Wharton street, was occupied by an elderly couple, Mr. James Schaffer and wife, who had boarding with them two grand-children, Miss Maria Holcraft, aged fifteen; and James Poiner, aged twenty-six. The two latter had been on the most friendly terms of—relationship during past years, but a gradual change—a morose and jealous disposition, it is said—had come over the young man of late, resulting from some cause unknown, as he was ever treated cordially and kindly by all. His disposition had become so irritable that, on the slightest provocation, he would strike the young lady, and even threaten greater evils.

Yesterday afternoon, a short time after 1 o'clock, Miss Holcraft, intending to visit a friend's house, went up to her room on the third floor, and commenced to robe herself for the occasion. While in the midst of these preparations, Poiner, who had been conversing in the lower story with Mrs. Schaffer, ran upstairs, went into the room, and after making sundry excuses as pretexts for his intrusion, he took from his pocket a small razor, and, holding it out towards her, requested her to take it to her father below, who was in want of one. She refused, when he rushed at her, and grasping her by the throat with all his force, he attempted to bend her head back. Miss Holcraft foiled him in this attempt, and, struggling with all her strength, threw him over a trunk, and fell with him. While in that position Poiner succeeded in cutting her several times about the face. Miss Holcraft screamed aloud for help, and fell fainting to the floor, while Poiner, in his desperation, commenced to hack his own throat in the most horrible manner, tearing the flesh, opening the windpipe, and almost cutting the jugular vein. With the blood streaming down his body, and spirting upon the wall, he tried to escape, as he heard the footsteps of persons coming up the stairs. He threw up the trap door, and with a jump gained the attic, and groping his way along over the rafters, secreted himself behind the chimney, where he crouched, with his own blood forming a large pool beneath his feet. The first one to enter the room where the young lady was lying (and to witness the horrible spectacle) was the old grandmother, whose screams soon brought to her assistance John Warner, a visitor at the house. He aided her in conveying Miss Holcraft to the first story, where she was placed on a low cot, medical aid at once procured, and every attention that kind and loving friends could give paid her.

Officers Weston and Schaeffer, not finding Poiner in the room where the attempted murder was enacted, searched the loft, from which he was dragged out only by main force. In trying to get him through the trap, he fell to the third-story floor, and rolled down stairs to the next, where he lay insensible from the loss of blood. At about half-past 2, it was thought that he had expired; no breathing could be detected; the pulse was scarcely perceptible to the touch; and the body and limbs cold. This, however, was a mistake, as he afterwards revived, breathing very hard, and foaming at the mouth.

The upper stories wherein was enacted the deed which resulted almost in a double tragedy, present a frightful appearance. The floor of the chamber is covered with blood, the strip of carpet which led from the bed to the door being perfectly saturated, and almost every article bears the imprint of bloody fingers, or is disfigured by clots. Sprinkled upon the walls, ceiling, and trap-door, and scattered about on the rafters, are the red marks of the bloody trail which pointed out the retreat of the would-be murderer and suicide.

The winding stairs leading from the second to the third stories, down which Poiner fell when brought from the loft, appear as if washed in the life-stream which ran down the throat of the wounded man. The appearance of Poiner, as he lay upon the second-story floor, with his head propped up, was frightful in the extreme. The house was a scene of confusion and disorder, although the police officers present maintained the greatest quiet.

As soon as the bloody affair was discovered, Drs. Gun and Wallace were summoned to the assistance of the sufferers. It was found that Poiner had inflicted a deep and severe gash upon the chin of Miss Holcraft, the instrument having completely severed the lower lip and passed downwards towards the throat. But the fat on the young lady's neck saved her life, the wound inflicted there being only skin deep. She is in no danger at all, and is doing remarkably well.

Poiner, however, came quite near putting an end to his own existence, and it is not positively certain that he will recover, although the chances are greatly in his favor. An opening was made in the windpipe, and several of the smaller bloodvessels were severed; but, fortunately, his knowledge of anatomy was so defective that he did not aim the blow directly at the jugular vein, and did not strike deep enough to reach it.

About 5 o'clock in the afternoon Poiner was removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital. At this time he was perfectly sensible, and could converse without any great difficulty. In the evening he was asked why he had attempted to cut another's throat, as well as his own; to which he responded, under great excitement:—"Did I cut anybody else?"

The subject was not referred to again, for fear the excitement it produced might result disastrously to the sufferer. This morning, however, Poiner again spoke of it, repeating the question, "Did I cut anybody else?"

He was answered:—"Did you not say that you did when you were brought here?"

Poiner then stated that, about 11 o'clock yesterday morning, he lay down to take a nap. From that time he could remember nothing that transpired until he was restored to consciousness and found that he had made an attempt to take his own life. He steadily disclaimed all knowledge of the circumstances attending the affair, and was especially thrown into great excitement when it was intimated that he had made an attempt upon the life of another person, as well as himself. So great was his distress that he finally burst into tears. It was judged inexpedient to pursue the subject further, and Miss Holcraft's name was not mentioned.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY WITH INTENT TO KILL.—An elderly gentleman, named James Moore, residing on Front street, near Mary, hearing of the lenient manner in which Jefferson Davis had been let off, pasted upon a tree before his residence a picture setting forth the contrast between the two prisons—Fortress Monroe and Libby—the comfortable manner in which Mr. Davis was living in the former, and depicting the dreadful starvation of Union soldiers in the latter. Yesterday afternoon a party of young men came along, and taking umbrage at the conspicuous manner in which this picture was displayed, one of the party, named Edmundson, tore it down. This the old gentleman resented, and an encounter took place. Officer Lewis, of the First District, endeavored to arrest the parties, but not succeeding, called Mr. William Hart to his assistance. In the melee one of the party, named George Slaugh, drew a knife, and stabbed Hart in the side of the neck, causing a very ugly and serious wound. Slaugh was taken in custody, and at a hearing before Alderman Lutz was committed, in default of $1000 bail, to answer.

STEALING CLOTH.—John Slaven, aged 21, residing at No. 1331 Lancaster avenue, was arrested last night at Second and Lombard streets, on a charge of having stolen a bundle of cloth. Alderman Butler committed him to appear at a further hearing.

LARCENY OF FIVE DOLLARS.—Julia Smith was arrested last night, at Fourth and Monroe streets, on a charge of having stolen five dollars in currency from a gentleman who had called at her house. Alderman Tittermary committed her in default of $500 bail to answer at Court.

EARLY CLOSING.—The dry goods commission merchants have generally agreed to close their stores daily at 4 o'clock P. M., and on Saturday, at 3 o'clock P. M., commencing to-morrow, 18th inst., and continuing till September 1.

RUN OVER.—Francis Quinn, residing at No. 1930 Buttonwood street, came to his death last night from injuries received by being run over by his own team, the wheels passing over his body and injuring him internally.

SLIGHT FIRE.—A slight fire occurred this morning, about half-past 1 o'clock, in a stable at the rear of No. 518 S. Front street. It was discovered and soon extinguished by Officer McBride, without having done much damage.

HEARINGS BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS.—George R. Neill was before United States Commissioner Ribler, this morning, charged with attempting to pass a counterfeit $50 greenback upon the firm of Edwards & Lawrence at Second and Market streets. He was held in his own recognizance to appear at Court.

Before Commissioner Smith, James H. Sweeney was charged with attempting to bribe the Collector of Internal Revenue.

John H. Diehl sworn—I received a letter on the 18th of February last from the Post Office (letter shown); there was a $50 note in it; it was signed James H. Sweeney; I communicated the circumstance to the Commissioner of United States Internal Revenue, and asked him what course I should take in the matter; I passed the note over to Mr. Valentine, the Assistant United States District Attorney, and told him to commence prosecution of the writer; I wrote a letter to him, notifying him to give bonds as a distiller, and I presume the letter I got was in reply to that; he had made an application for a license as a distiller when I wrote the note; the bond was given on the 17th of January, 1867.

Cross-examined—The tax is not paid until the bond is entered; I do not know of any one connected with my office that visited Sweeney's place, and requested the fees.

T. W. Neill sworn—I am in charge of the bonded warehouse desk in Mr. Diehl's office; the signatures to the bond I believe to be the same as that to the note.

Gilbert Carns, sworn—I saw the defendant writing his name twice; at another time I saw him practise writing his own and others' names; to the best of my knowledge I believe the signature to the note to be his.

The defendant was held to bail to answer.

CAPTURE OF AN ALLEGED HORSE THIEF.—In December, 1866, a man named James McMahan, alias James Johnson, was stopping at a hotel in Germantown. Adjacent was a livery stable kept by a man named Heilelg. McMahan was in the habit of hiring a horse and wagon almost every day and taking a woman, whom he represented to be his wife, out riding.

One day he hired a team, drove it to West Philadelphia, and attempted to sell it. He was offered $50, but he considered that too small a sum. He then drove the horse back to the stable, and hired the best nag the owner possessed, valued at $600. This one he drove to the same place, and succeeded in getting $125 for it. This he appropriated, and started for New York, leaving the wagon standing under a shed.

While in the latter city he visited the firm of Berner, Ross & Co., at the corner of Broadway and Canal street, and purchased about $1000 worth of furniture, representing that he and his wife were about opening a boarding-house up town, and directed it to be sent there. He paid one third cash at the time of purchase. The furniture arrived at the house, was placed in the respective positions allotted to it, when McMahon called in an auctioneer, who sold it. McMahon then left for Baltimore, where he set up a shop, but subsequently sold out to an old lady for $550. He next visited Wilmington, Del., and Newark, N. J. He then came to this city.

In regard to the woman with him all this time, she was not his wife, but another's, she having absconded from her legitimate husband; not, however, before selling everything there was in the house, and taking the amount realized with her. While in this city the pair have been stopping at a hotel on Market street, near Sixteenth, at which place the woman was captured. Reserve Officer Dehaven captured the man in the third story of a house No. 101 Queen street, yesterday. Both of them will have a hearing at the Central Station to-day, before Alderman Beitler.

BREAKING WINDOWS.—Mary Jane Buck, who from her constant midnight walks throughout the city, and many arrests, has been termed a street-walker, was taken into custody last evening by Officer Steele, of the Fifth District, for breaking the windows of Mr. William McGee's dwelling, at Ninth and Locust streets. Alderman Swift committed her in default of $700 bail to answer.

BEATING HIS HORSE.—Jacob Bentz was arrested yesterday, in Eleventh street, below Master, for beating his horse, as it is alleged, in the most cruel manner. Alderman Fitch held him in $800 bail to answer.

AN ALLEGED LARCENY.—An old gentleman named James Clegg was held by Alderman Ramsdale to answer an alleged charge of a theft of a chicken from a market stall in Manayunk.

WE ARE SELLING
Men's Cassimere Suits, all-wool, as low as $10·00
" " " better for 12·00
" " " " 15·00
Boys' " " all-wool, as low as 5·00
" " " better for 7·00
These are all good, serviceable garments, well adapted to ordinary or business wear. Advancing from these, we have all grades and prices up to the finest and best of French and English fabrics, surpassed by none in the city in style and fit, and made with especial care by the best workmen in the city. Notwithstanding large and rapid sales, our stock is kept full and complete by large daily additions of fresh goods—introducing all new styles as they appear.
Half way between Fifth and Sixth Sts. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., Philadelphia, and No. 600 Broadway, New York.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL STANBERY'S CIRCULAR LETTER TO THE SOUTHERN GOVERNORS!—THE RECONSTRUCTION ACT AS INTERPRETED BY THE GOVERNMENT!

The following circular to the Southern States has just been issued from Washington, and is intended for the benefit of the unreconstructed, to clear up all points on which there are now doubts:—

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To the Governors of the late Rebellious States:—

SIRS:—The Reconstruction act of the Fortieth Congress is now to be your governing principle, and I take this opportunity to call your attention to a few essential points therein.

Deference must be shown to the presence of the District Military Commanders, but as they cannot always be in your presence, you are empowered, in case the loyal element of your State should become demonstrative, to request it to desist by shooting the ringleaders, and afterwards appealing to the Military Commander to enforce the peace. Persons travelling through your States will be requested not to speak to a mixed assemblage, and thus hinder the good feeling the Government is trying to establish among you. You will therefore imprison such person so long as he may wish to remain in your territory, or furnish him with conveyance beyond the State limits. These actions seem to be necessary in view of the present irritable feeling of our fellow-citizens in your section. It is further desired, on the part of the Government, that the said Governors adopt the loyal habits of the North, so far as they are able, by purchasing all of their Clothing of Charles Stokes & Co., the eminent Clothiers, under the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

Given under our hand at Washington, this — day of May, A. D. 1867,

Here follow the signatures of the Attorney-General and the Judges of the Supreme Court.

NEW METHOD OF SMOKING TOBACCO."—"The American Smoking Casket." Smoke drawn up through the tobacco, not *down*, as in ordinary pipes. No nicotin. No gumming of the bowl. Can be replenished while smoking. Entirely safe. No danger from sparks. Not only a pipe, but a cigar-holder. Sold as low as other pipes. Sold everywhere.
P. A. SNELL & Co., General Agents,
No. 125 South Third street.

B. T. BABBITT'S Pure Concentrated Potash, or the Ready Soap Maker, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, at the Agency.
HENRY C. KELLOGG,
S. W. cor. Water and Chesnut streets.
All parties are legally privileged to sell Babbitt's Ready Soap Maker, and will be protected.

A REFRIGERATOR that is not thoroughly ventilating is a nuisance. Schooley's American Refrigerator is warranted to keep sweet and free from foul odors, if properly managed. Manufactured by E. S. Farson & Co., No. 220 Dock street.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

Victim of debility, who is responsible for your feebleness? Not yourself, you will say, for you've done all you could to cure it. That's a mistake on your part.

You haven't tried HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

Gloomy dyspeptic, with an uneasy stomach and a world weary face, of course you don't think yourself responsible for your own torments. But you are. It is easy to see from your condition that

You haven't tried HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

Bilious sufferer, it is not your fault, you think, that your symptoms grow worse day by day. Blue pill doesn't do you any good. Very likely. But you can be brough round for all that.

Why haven't you tried HOSTETTER'S BITTERS?

Friend, on whom Fever and Ague alternately blows hot and cold, and whose brain seems to be bursting with the effect of some powerful drug, do you assume the responsibility? Oh no! You've taken pills or quinine, and all the regulation medicines. What could you do more? One thing more—the very thing that would have exempted you from all the pangs that now rack you.

You have never tried HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

Nervous invalid, what have you to say? You plead that you have taken all the nervines of the pharmacopeia. If they have done you no good, it is not your fault. You are not responsible. Wrong, all wrong. You have, in reality, nobody to blame but yourself.

Why haven't you tried HOSTETTER'S BITTERS?

For all the above-named complaints, the Bitters are absolute specifics.

PERSONS wishing to contribute to sale of paintings to take place at the Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, during the coming week, must have them on the premises on or before Saturday next, 18th inst.

AMBROTYPES AND DAGUERREOTYPES successfully copied into Photographs of any size, by H. F. Reimer, No. 624 Arch street. Particular attention paid to this branch.

DEPOT FOR THE SALE of Lash's Five-dollar Washing Machines, Clothes-Wringers, and Step Ladders, No. 727 Market street, Philadelphia.
J. S. LASH & CO.

BUY YOUR HATS from Bourne, No. 40 North Sixth street.

A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM WORTH SEEING.—S. Kilpatrick, No. 1744 Olive street, cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. No cure, no pay.

SIXTY DIFFERENT PATTERNS.—
Fancy Shirts, McIntire & Brother,
Fancy Shirts, McIntire & Brother,
Fancy Shirts, McIntire & Brother,
Manufactory, No. 1035 Chesnut street.

SPRING CLOTHING
FOR
MEN AND BOYS
now ready,
LARGE ASSORTMENT
and
LOW PRICES,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
S. E. Cor. SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

KIRCHNER—BROOKS.—On the 7th instant, by the Rev. J. Howard Suydam, Dr. C. W. KIRCHNER, of San Francisco, Cal., to Miss BECKIE BROOKS, of Philadelphia, Pa.

TOWN—GOW.—On the 15th instant, by the Rev. John Shields, Mr. SAMUEL H. TOWN to Miss ELLIE J. GOW, both of this city.

DIED.

BROWN.—On the 16th instant, MARY ELLEN, wife of John A. Brown, and eldest daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Gaffney, in the 19th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 2221 Race street, above Susquehanna avenue, between Fifth and Sixth streets, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

CAVANAGH.—On the 16th instant, CHRISTIANA, wife of James Cavanagh.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her husband's residence, Westminster avenue, near Meetinghouse lane, Twenty-fourth Ward, on Sunday afternoon next at 1 o'clock.

DUFFY.—On the 15th instant, Mrs. WILLIAM DUFFY, aged 65 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, S. E. corner of Fifth and Vine streets, on Saturday morning at 8½ o'clock. Funeral service and interment at St. Augustine's Church.

FLANAGAN.—On the 16th instant, WILLIAM G. FLANAGAN, in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 626 S. Tenth street, on Monday afternoon, the 20th instant, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to St. John's Lutheran Church.

MASSEY.—On the afternoon of the 15th instant, after a lingering illness, WILLIAM MASSEY, Jr., aged 28 years.

The relatives of the family and male friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1038 Green street, on Monday, the 20th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

MYERS.—On the 16th instant, ELLA CORNELIA, daughter of M. W. and Jane Myers, aged 5 months and 1 week.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandmother, No. 1072 Randolph street, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

SMITH.—In Burlington, New Jersey, on the 16th instant, WILLIAM F. SMITH, Esq., in the 75th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Union street, above Main, Burlington, N. J., on Monday afternoon, the 20th instant, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

CLUTCHING BOOT JACKS, WHICH adjust themselves to either large or small heels: Folding Boot Jacks, for convenience in traveling, and several patterns of Iron Boot Jacks, for sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

FOLDING HAT AND COAT RACKS, FOR Traveller's use, can be put into a small paper box; also, several other styles of Portable Hat and Clothes Racks, for sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

FOR COOLING SODA WATER OR OTHER drinks quickly, the Patent Ice Plane will be found most efficient, as it shaves a tumbler full of snowy particles in a few moments. Soda fountains and bars should all be furnished with one. For sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN THE
AMERICAN
Life Insurance Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, [4 18 5p
S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT.

H. P. & C. R. TAYLOR,
PERFUMERY AND TOILET SOAPS,
No. 642 NORTH NINTH STREET,
At Wholesale Only. [5 10 5p

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated and Easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the approved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 9 15

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 22 S. NINTH Street,
First Store above Chestnut street. [4 9

FOSTER,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
4 11 6m5p] No. 7 S. SIXTH Street.

McCALLA'S NEW HAT STORE, NORTHeast corner of TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.—The patronage of old customers of Chesnut street, above Sixth, and Chesnut street, above Eighth, solicited. Call and examine the largest assortment of HATS and CAPS in the city for Spring. Every article has price marked on it in plain figures. 5 4 5p

BOYS' HATS AND CAPS FOR SPRING—The greatest variety, and at reduced prices, at
McCALLA'S,
Northeast corner of TENTH and CHESNUT,
Formerly Chesnut, above Sixth, and Chesnut, above Eighth. 5 4 5pif

JOSEPH FUSSELL,
Manufacturer of
UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS,
No. 1 and 4 N. FOURTH Street,
4 17 2m5p Philadelphia.

THIRD EDITION

EUROPE THIS P.M.

Noon Report of Markets and Finance.

By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, May 17—Noon.—The Money Market opened quiet and steady. Consols for money, 92¼; U. S. Five-twenties, 76½; Erie Railroad shares, 42; Illinois Central, 72½.

The regular weekly return from the Bank of England shows that the bullion has increased £174,000.

LIVERPOOL, May 17—Noon.—The Brokers' Circular for this week reports the sales of Cotton for the week ending last evening at 105,000 bales, of which 42,000 bales were for exportation and 8000 bales for speculation. The total stock in port and on shipboard, at present, is estimated at 826,000 bales, of which 457,000 are American. The Cotton Market to-day is firm at 11⅞d. for middling uplands, and 11⅞d. for middling Orleans. It is thought the sales to-day will reach 12,000 bales.

Breadstuffs Market quiet. Corn, 41s. 6d. Wheat, 31s. 9d. for Western red, and 14s. 6d. for California white. Oats, 3s. 7d. Barley, 4s. 9d. Peas, 43s. 6d.

Provisions—The market is quiet. Pork, 77s. 6d. Beef, 125s. Bacon, 93s. Lard, 52s. Cheese, 68s.

Produce—Ashes, 39s. Tallow, 43s. 9d. Rosin, 7s. for common and 13s. for fine. Spirits Turpentine, 35s. 3d. Petroleum, 11d. for spirits and 1s. 3d. for refined. Cloverseed, 57s.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The Supreme Court of the United States, during the term just closed, disposed of two hundred cases, leaving two hundred and fifty on the docket. All the Admiralty cases argued were decided. It is a matter of comment that the Court recognized Texas as a State in the Union, by allowing an injunction to restrain the payment of certain bonds alleged to have been fraudulently obtained during the Rebellion from that State.

The Justices who were equally divided on the motion to amend the Mississippi bill are Chase, Wagner, Nelson, Clifford, Swain, Miller, Davis, and Field. These compose the Court, with the exception of Judge Grier, who left Washington yesterday before the meeting, as both the Georgia and Mississippi injunction cases have been dismissed. The subpœnas issued against Generals Grant, Pope, and Ord, and Secretary Stanton, now fail to be of any effect.

From Nashville.

NASHVILLE, May 17.—Judge Lawrence has declined the nomination for Congress, made by the anti-Trimble radicals. His supporters are greatly disappointed as they regarded his election as sure, and they will probably nominate another candidate.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 17.—Cotton quiet and firm at 29c. Flour dull and heavy. Sales of 5000 bbls. of State at $11@14·30; Ohio, $13·70@15·90; Western, $11@15·30; Southern, $13·50@18·35. Wheat heavy. Corn advanced 2@3c. Oats advanced 1@2c.; sales of 24,000 bush. State at 90c.; Western at 85@86c. Rye advanced 1@2c. Barley, sales of 12000 bush. at 1·72. Provisions quiet and steady. New Mess Pork at $23·25. Whisky quiet.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 5 5p

RODGERS'AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR. SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 5 5p

AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY, No. 543 NORTH THIRD Street, Philadelphia.—Economy, Promptness, Reliability.—This Paint will preserve all Woods and Metals, guard against all dampness and wet, and thoroughly prevents all leaks. Old tin roofs are long preserved with this Paint. Roofs of every kind, old shingles included, covered, repaired, and made perfectly tight and warranted. All orders will have prompt attention. Work will be done in the best manner.
5 8 1mrp] JOSEPH LEEDS, Actuary.
EMORY D. HOBART, Superintendent of Work.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND INVALIDS.—The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of the public to the stock of Prime Cider and Pure Cider Vinegar for pickling and general family use also, to his popular "Tonic Ale," free from all impurities, and endorsed by the medical faculty as a safe and wholesome beverage for weak and delicate constitutions.
Delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.
P. J. JORDAN,
No. 420 PEAR Street,
11 7 5p Below Third, and Walnut and Dock.

PATENT WIRE WORK
FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS,
GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ETC.
COAL SCREENS, FOURDRINIER WIRES, ETC.
Manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS,
2 27 6m No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

600 ARCH STREET. 600
NEW COMBINED WATER COOLER AND REFRIGERATOR, $10·00.
GENTS' BLACKING TABLES,
MEAT SAFES,
ICE CREAM FREEZERS.
GRIFFITH & PAGE,
4 10 NO. 600 ARCH STREET.

ONE PRICE CLOTHING.
JONES'
OLD ESTABLISHED
ONE PRICE
CLOTHING HOUSE,
No. 604 MARKET ST.
1 30 w1m6n5p ABOVE SIXTH.

RAILROAD LINES.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).
LEAVE PHILADELPHIA AS FOLLOWS:—
For Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, and all intermediate stations, at 8 A. M. Mail, 3·30 P. M. Passenger.
For Woodbury, 8 A. M., 3·30 and 6 P. M.
For Cape May, at 3·30 P. M.
RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE
Woodbury at 7·15 and 8·40 A. M., and 4·45 P. M.
Bridgetown at 7·05 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. Freight, 6·30 P. M.
Salem at 6·50 A. M. and 3·05 P. M. Freight, 5·45 P. M.
Millville at 6·05; A. M. and 3·05 P. M. Freight, 6·45 P. M.
Cape May at 12·45 A. M., Passenger.
Commutation tickets, at very reduced rates, between Philadelphia and Cape May, good for ONE, THREE, or TWELVE months, will be sold at the Office, Camden.
Freight will be received at First Covered Wharf above Walnut street, from 9·00 A. M. until 5·00 P. M. That received before 7·00 A. M. will go through the same day.
Freight Delivery, No. 223 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
5 1 WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

FOURTH EDITION

LATER FROM EUROPE

Market Report to Two O'clock This P. M.

Steamships North American and Cuba Arrived Out.

By Atlantic Cable.

QUEENSTOWN, May 17—2 P. M.—The steamship Cuba, from Boston May 8, arrived to-day, *en route* to Liverpool.

LONDONDERRY, May 17.—The steamship North American, from Portland May 4, arrived here to-day, *en route* for Liverpool.

LONDON, May 17—2 P. M.—The money market is firmer. Consols advanced ¼ since the opening, and are now quoted at 92⅝ for money.

LIVERPOOL, May 17—2 P. M.—Cotton unchanged.

LONDON, May 17—2 P. M.—Sugar steady at 24s. 3d.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]
WASHINGTON, May 17.

Personal.

Assistant Secretary Chandler resigns from the Treasury, on account of ill health, on the 1st of June. He will spend the summer in recuperating.

Maryland Politics.

The Conservative Committee of the Maryland Constitutional Convention, sitting at Annapolis, reported to-day the following addition to the Bill of Rights:—

"No person shall be deemed incompetent as a witness on account of race or color."

This is rapid progress, for the Convention is composed almost entirely of the Rebel element of Maryland.

Bankers.

The Supreme Court has decided an important case to bankers and business men under the Legal-Tender act. Parties deposited with the firm of Riggs & Co., of this city, before the currency depreciated, and upon gold rising to a premium, they claim to have made a special contract with the defendants, by which their gold deposits were to be paid in kind. It became necessary, in order to show a contract, to show that there was a general arrangement of the sort made at that time between depositors and their bankers in the District.

This evidence the Court excluded, and holding the Legal-Tender act as constitutional, gave judgment for the defendant. Appeal, finally, was taken to the Supreme Court. Justice Clifford read the opinion of the Court affirming the judgment below. It is thus determined that the ruling as to the evidence was correct, and that the Court below was correct in holding the Legal-Tender act constitutional. The constitutionality of the act is not discussed in the opinion, but as the judgment below is affirmed, its constitutionality, as here held is a consequence.

Texas a State.

The Supreme Court has granted an injunction on behalf of the State of Texas, thereby recognizing that she is a State in the Union, and entitled to sue in the United States Courts.

The Japanese Embassy.

The Japanese Commissioners will go to Boston next week, and, on their return, will visit Philadelphia and inspect the Navy Yard at League Island, and other objects of interest. They will be accompanied by Mr. Chilton, of the State Department, and Commodore Jenkins, of the Navy.

The Pacific Railroad.

The Judiciary Committee is hearing evidence to-day upon the conflicting claims of the two Pacific Railroad Companies. Ex-Secretary Usher's testimony was taken to-day.

Dead Body Found.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., May 17.—The body of an unknown man was found to-day about two miles from this city. He had been shot through the heart, and had probably been dead five or ten days.

HEARING AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—James McMain, alias James Johnson, was arrested on the charge of stealing a horse, harness, and wagon, in the early part of the year, from Edward Bachman, residing at No. 113 Lamon street, Germantown, who is the keeper of a livery stable. Johnson had hired the rig many times previous, but the last time failed to return it.

The harness and wagon were recovered in West Philadelphia some time last February. The horse, wagon, and harness were valued at $500.

McMain sold the horse for $125. He was committed by Alderman Beitler to answer at Court.

Edward Smith, residing at No. 623 S. Third street, was heard before Alderman Beitler on a charge of complicity in stealing a lot of platina from J. W. White, manufacturer of artificial teeth. A lot of platina pins were presented to Mr. White for sale, which he discovered were his own. He had lost from time to time platina to the amount of $800. A lot valued at $200 was found on Smith's premises by Detectives Brown and Sommers. Alderman Beitler committed him in default of $2500 bail.

George Alford, living at No. 621 Marion street, lately in the employ of Mr. White, at No. 523 Arch street, was arrested for taking at different times about one hundred ounces of platina from his employer. He was committed to answer.

TO THE FRIENDS OF UNION AND LIBERTY.—Agreeably to the call of the Republican State Executive Committee, the citizens of the various Wards of Philadelphia are requested to meet at such places as shall be designated by the officers of the various Ward Associations, on TUESDAY EVENING, May 21, at 8 o'clock, to elect one Judge and two Inspectors to conduct a Delegate Election to be held in the various Election Divisions, on THURSDAY EVENING, May 23, between the hours of 6 and 8 o'clock.
At this election there shall be elected one Senatorial and one Representative Delegate from each Division, who shall meet in Convention (agreeably to Rule 10 of the Rules for the Government of the Republican Party) to elect Delegates to the State Convention, to be held at Williamsport on the 26th day of June, to nominate a Judge of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, and transact such other business as may be brought before the Convention for the good of the whole people.
By order of the City Executive Committee.
WILLIAM R. LEEDS,
Chairman.
JOHN J. HILL, } Secretaries.
JOSEPH S. ALLEN, } 5 17 4t

FIFTH EDITION

More Murders.

BOSTON, May 17.—A young woman named Alice C. Abbott has been arrested on the charge of killing her stepfather, Washington Pickering, by poison.

DETROIT, May 17.—A horrible murder occurred in East Saginaw last night. Edward R. King, a shoemaker, stabbed a blacksmith named John Z. Ely with a knife several times, causing immediate death. The assassin escaped.

From St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 17.—The liabilities, so far as ascertained of Wiggin & Crowther, charged with fraud and swindling, are $60,000. About $15,000 worth of goods remained in the store when the arrangement was made.

The loss by the burning of the steamer Denver yesterday, at St. Louis, is $75,000, with an insurance of $35,000 in Cincinnati offices.

Accident near Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, May 17.—A young man, named Williams, a resident of Harrisburg, an express messenger on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was badly injured to-day by being struck by a passing train near this city, while his head was protruded from an express car.

Ship News.

NEW YORK, May 17.—Arrived, steamer England, from Liverpool May 1.

—Fanny Kemble furnishes "Some Notes upon the Characters in Shakespeare's Play of *Macbeth*" to *Macmillan's Magazine* for May.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, May 17

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$2000 5-20s '64, c.....103⅝
$2000 City 6s, New.....101⅞
$500 do. New.....101⅝
$2000 Pa R l m 6s.....99⅛
100 sh Cata Prf.....27⅛
60 sh Sp & Pine.....27⅛
500 sh Read R.....51⅝
100 do.....b30. 51⅝
100 do.....c. 51⅝
50 sh Leh N stk.....c. 53
6 do.....c. 53

SECOND BOARD.

100 sh Cata Prf.....s10. 27⅛
100 sh Read R.....s30. 51⅝
35 sh Penna R.....1s. 51⅝
4 do.....51⅝

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, May 6, 1867.
Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—
MORNING ACCOMMODATION,
At 7·30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations, Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.
MORNING EXPRESS,
At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.
This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc., at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.
AFTERNOON EXPRESS
Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.
POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION
Leaves Potstown at 6·20 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations, arrives in Philadelphia at 9·40 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·30 P. M., arrives in Pottstown at 8·45 P. M.
READING ACCOMMODATION
Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·00 P. M., arrives in Reading at 7·45 P. M.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M., Pottsville at 2·

NEW JERSEY.

CAMDEN COUNTY COURTS.

The following business has been transacted in the Camden county courts since the commencement of the session:—

William Griffith ex rel. vs. J. W. & J. F. Starr. Verdict for plaintiff, $227 89.

Patrick J. Gilligan vs. Timothy J. Buckley. Verdict for plaintiff, $307 04.

George Hewitt vs. Alfred Haines. Verdict for plaintiff, $200.

Thomas Abbott vs. Thomas Cochran. Verdict for plaintiff, $600.

State vs. Patrick Callahan. Assault and battery on an officer with intent to kill. Verdict, guilty of assault and battery.

State vs. Andrew White. Assault and battery. Verdict, guilty.

State vs. William Yates. Grand larceny. Verdict, guilty of petty larceny.

State vs. Patrick Holden. Assault and battery. Verdict, guilty.

State vs. Susan Wells. Grand larceny. Verdict, guilty.

State vs. George W. Seifert, assault and battery with intent to kill. Verdict, guilty, with a recommodation to mercy.

Trial of Alexander Bradley for Murder.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Judges Woodhull and Lee; R. S. Jenkins, Prosecutor.—The case of Alexander Bradley, who is charged with killing John Markey on the 2d of April, was taken up yesterday. A. Hugg and J. Mulford, Esqs., counsel for defendants.

Mr. Jenkins opened on the part of the State.

The examination of witnesses for the State was then commenced.

Lewis Wilkins sworn—I live at the corner of Fifth and Cooper streets; keep a livery stable; knew John Markey, the deceased, about seven years; had been in my employ about that time; he was about [illegible] fifty years old; had a wife and three children living; on April 2d, 1867, between 8 and 9 A. M., I saw him last; he left my place to go and get his breakfast; he was sober when he left my place; he never came to my stables again; next saw him in the evening of same day at his own house lying on a bed; he had but very little to say; appeared hurt in his nose and eyes.

Harris Hampton sworn—Live at Millville; I recollect on a Monday in April leaving Millville and coming to Camden; about twenty minutes of 12 o'clock I came down to my boarding-house, corner of Second and Plum streets; my dinner not being ready, I thought I would take a walk; I went down Second street to Federal, and down Federal on the upper side; I passed on down until I came to the hotel, when I heard a noise of scuffling inside; just before I got abreast of the door on Federal street, a man came out backwards, and fell on his back on the pavement in front of the door; when he fell he did not lay long, but got up on his feet; he recovered himself as soon as he fell, and got up; he kind of stood like a groggy man does, trembled, and moved a few inches towards the door; I suppose he was half the distance from the door, or a little further; he was nearer the outside of the pavement than the door, or about one-third or one-half way on the pavement; I am certain he was not nearer the door than half way of the pavement; when he got up defendant came out of the door, caught him by the breast and struck him; I saw him strike him about the nose and face; the man fell upon the pavement instantly; I told the defendant that he had killed that man; he said that he had not; I told him that he had; the blood was coming from his mouth and nose as fast as it could; defendant took hold of him and said, "John, get up, none of your fooling;" I said, "John isn't fooling;" then he and another man I did not know, picked him up and sat him down on a bench; defendant got a towel, water, and a sponge, and wiped the blood from deceased's mouth; defendant asked him to hold his head; he said he could not; I said to defendant, "Young man, you ought to be arrested for that;" he either said he could or would serve me the same way, if I would go down in the lot and chose to take it up; I told him I looked to the law for protection; he told me to have him arrested.

Cross-examination—I was about ten or twelve feet from defendant when he struck him; I was above the door on the east when the blow was struck; I was looking at them; I backed off when the man fell, or he would have fallen on me; I heard defendant say something before he hit him, but do not know what it was; defendant said after he struck him that he was sorry, but I said it was too late after he had done it; I am sure defendant followed him out and struck him on the pavement; deceased's head was about one foot from the iron post when he fell; I think his head struck it; defendant struck deceased with his fist, as far as I know; after the blow defendant turned around and went back into the bar-room.

Alfred Jester sworn—I live in Philadelphia; was in Camden April 2, at Parsons' Hotel; I was in the bar-room sitting room waiting for an Alderman; I was sitting with my back to the window facing the store as well as the bar; saw defendant there; deceased came in; he was quite drunk and groggy; saw a gathering and went to see what was up; drunken man said, "I want all men to do right by me, and I will do so by them;" he then went towards the door; defendant took hold of him; saw the man fall down; did not see defendant strike him; after this I sat down ten or fifteen minutes; I saw defendant go out of the door after this; the man fell inside of the door, and in the fall kind of rolled out on the pavement; defendant was out of the door only a few moments; I saw deceased shortly after this; he looked in a bad condition; he was sitting on a bench outside of the door to the east; he was bloody; blood was running freely from his ears and nose; don't know whether he was insensible; he was sitting up on the bench; defendant appeared very much excited, and got water and sponge and basin; defendant came in to get them before I went out; I did not see deceased get a drink.

Cross-examined—There were several in the tavern when deceased came in; some were standing at the bar, and some around the stove; deceased came in only a few paces when defendant took hold of him; saw deceased jerk a man around; I saw Bradley behind the bar before and after the occurrence; I did not see Markey go towards him when he was behind the bar; he might have done it, but I didn't see it; saw another man behind the bar; did not see Markey go towards him either.

Re-examined—Never knew or saw any of the parties before the occurrence; defendant took hold of deceased at the door; he didn't appear to have much trouble in managing him.

John Prosser sworn—I was at Parsons' Hotel on the 2d of April; saw defendant there; saw a man they called Markey there; just before 12 P. M. I noticed Markey; I was sitting then back of the stove, near a washstand; there was a man behind the bar drying a cloth; did not know him; it was not defendant; Markey came in at the Federal street door and went up to this man; he had his hands in his pockets, smiling, and asked this man if he had any money, saying that he was out himself; they talked together in a low tone for a few minutes; the man made some remark about raising a five-cent piece; Markey was very quiet; he then went out; I heard him talking outside; I remained inside; defendant took a seat on bench outside of the door with some others; do not know what they were talking about; previous to this I left the bar-room and went out on the pavement; Markey stood in front of the door a little above the jamb of the door; defendant was sitting on the bench; occasionally he spoke to Markey, jesting with him; the latter was in liquor; there were others talking and jesting with him; defendant then went into the bar-room; the other young man had some further words with Markey; they wrangled in words, and then Markey left him and went into the bar-room; I heard scuffling in there; I went in, and went towards the stove; just as I entered I heard defendant say to Markey, "I will show you if I can't or not;" they commenced to scuffle, and defendant threw deceased, and he came against me, which whirled me around; deceased caught me by the arm to try to save himself from falling; I had some difficulty in breaking his hold; at the same time defendant was crowding on to him, trying to get him out of the door; I broke Markey's hold, got clear of him, and walked some three or four steps into the room; I turned around, and saw the man standing up; he had just got up; defendant stepped out of the bar-room outside; can't say whether he stepped off of the flag-stone or not; but he stepped outside; I heard a few words; can't say what they were; but in a moment the defendant hit him; saw the blow, but did not see the man fall; defendant then came in, and went behind the bar, and said, "When I strike I strike to kill;" saw deceased afterwards; his condition was very bad.

Cross-examined—Did not see deceased go to the desk where defendant was; did not hear the latter persuade the former to leave the house; did not see deceased pursue the other barkeeper; Markey said he would bet $50 or a $100 that he could whip one or two of them; this was said before deceased went into the bar-room, where defendant was sitting on the bench; Bradley afterwards went into the bar-room; Markey followed; he had a conversation with the other young man before he went in; don't know what took place between them in the bar-room; I heard the confusion and the defendant say, "I will show you if I can't or not;" this was the first I heard when I got in the door; Markey was thrown against me and jammed me up to the casing of the door, on the upper side; while deceased was holding on to me defendant was pushing him out; I got out of the way as soon as possible; did not hear defendant tell deceased to come in; deceased was about three feet from the step when he was struck; deceased did not take hold of defendant on the pavement or try to grab at him; when on the pavement deceased's hands were up; several persons were standing around him.

Re-examined—I had a full view of the deceased when he was struck.

L. Delacore sworn—Saw the deceased a little after twelve o'clock at the hotel; he was insensible; I was sent for to attend him; Bradley came for me; deceased was wounded by contusion on the back of the head.

Dr. Schenck sworn—Deceased died on Saturday, April 6; his eyes were blackened; there were bruises on the face; the nasal bones were fractured; there was a contusion on the back of the head; the brain was badly congested and the membranes were ruptured; there was a clot of blood on his forehead, back of the fracture of the nose; the back part of the skull was fractured; there was no fracture on the front part; the skull was the thinnest I ever saw, only one-eighth of an inch in thickness; deceased came to his death in consequence of compression of the brain, caused by fracture of the skull; the clot of blood on the back part of the head caused compression; the clot of blood in front might have occasioned death; his symptoms were such as would be caused by such a clot.

A. Hugg, Esq., then opened for the defense, and the examination of the witnesses was commenced.

David Pittman sworn—Live at No. 104 S. Fifth street; am in the employ of S. Parsons; remember the 2d of April; I was sitting behind the bar when deceased came in and wanted liquor; told him he had enough, and he could not have any; he then tried to come behind the bar at me; defendant was then standing at the desk, taking an order for coal; he hindered deceased from coming to me; Markey came to the entrance of the bar, and defendant coaxed him to go out and be quiet; he begged him to leave; Markey begged for whisky, and swore he would have it; he did not get any whisky; defendant then led him out of the door; deceased was abusing me; I went to the door and told him I would not take that off any man; he stood there and abused me; I thought I would strike him first, but I left and went behind the bar; Markey was standing outside; defendant was sitting on the bench; deceased wanted to fight for from $50 to $2000; he said he could whip a ten-acre field of Bradleys and me; defendant started to get away from him; I was behind the bar; Markey followed defendant in and caught him by the back of the coat as he was going in the door; he let go of defendant and hit Thomas Sams; he also struck at Isaac Coleman; next he bounced on defendant, and struck him; this was near the window; defendant laid his hands on him and said—"Go away, John; sit down and behave yourself;" Markey dropped back, and then came towards Bradley with his fists doubled up, and struck him; then defendant pushed him out of the door and pushed him down on the pavement; Markey got up and attempted to come to the house at defendant again, caught him by the coat, and put one foot on the door-sill; defendant told him that he could not come in, and that if he did he would strike him; Markey still attempted to come in, when the defendant pushed him; as he did he hit Markey; defendant picked him up immediately, and got a basin with water in it and washed him off; defendant went behind the bar right after; I was in a position to hear and see all that was done; did not hear defendant say that when he struck he struck to kill; if he had said it I would have heard it; defendant was inside of the door when he struck deceased; deceased had one foot on the door-sill; deceased was noisy, disorderly, and abusive; deceased had defendant by the coat when he struck him; Markey was angry, by his appearance; defendant sent for Dr. Pest; they seemed friends; called him by name is the reason I suppose so.

Cross-examined—I am bartender at Parson's.

Several other witnesses were examined, but their testimony was simply a corroboration of that given by the previous witnesses.

At 10 P. M. last evening the Court adjourned until 10 A. M. this morning.

SERENADE TO HON. J. M. SCOVEL.

A company of colored soldiers, most of whom have done faithful service during the Rebellion, on the right side, has been formed in Camden, and has taken the name of "The Scovel Guards." A band from Chester, Pa., came up yesterday, and under the lead of Mr. Bush, of Chester, Captain Owens, Mr. Burton, Mr. Height, and Mr. Stewart, of Camden, brought the Company in front of the residence of ex-Senator Scovel, for the purpose of serenading him.

At 10 o'clock quite a large audience had assembled, and after music by the band, and after the crowd had joined lustily in singing "Old John Brown," Mr. Scovel came out on the piazza, and addressed the audience for half an hour. He said:—

My Friends:—Why you have honored me with your presence, or why you have greeted me with this discourse of sweet sounds, I cannot tell. Perhaps it is because my heart has always throbbed for the oppressed; and I take no credit for this, for by the grace of God I am what I am, and you, and all the world as well, know my faults and my virtues. If it is because I believe you are, each of you, American citizens, and as such entitled to the God-given and inalienable rights which belong to the citizen of every free republic, then I thank you from the bottom of my heart. "Rich gifts wax poor when givers prove unkind." And you, my colored friends, have before to-night given me testimonials of your confidence and regard, and the givers have never grown unkind. It has long been my theory that power alone was the security which the black man needed, and when that comes, with it would come respect, and dignity, and education. (Applause.)

Nor was I wrong. Demagogues in both parties may make light of the bondman's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil; they may play with this question as gamblers do with counters—but deeper than the plummet of political gamester ever sounded—deep in the heart of every American freeman—is graven the principle of justice for all. Men may falter, but the nation's fidelity to that principle will not fail. The grass grows green in the second spring above the grave of Abraham Lincoln, and Jefferson Davis, steeped to the lips in all that is most criminal in crime, goes forth from Rebel Richmond as free man, amid the *Io triomphe* of secession and rebellion, but the heart of humanity still throbs for equality and liberty, and the good cause sweeps resistlessly on, despite Andrew Johnson or William H. Seward. (Applause.)

Through the chastening sorrows of the war the nation's intellect has grown clearer to see he right, and we can now do that which we know to be right, without waiting to consult passion, prejudice, or ignorance. (Applause.)

After patiently waiting for seven years, we find the disloyal aristocracies in the Rebel States broken down, and the terrible unity of the Southern vote giving way before the loyal negro ballot. (Loud cheering.) I rejoice at this not because it heralds the victory of any party, but because it is a fulfilment of God's laws, and because it is a crowning triumph for the laws of humanity.

Congress walked up to the line of its duty and rescued the Rebel States from Rebel domination—(applause)—and as Winter Davis well said, has guarded liberty by power, protected the rights of the negro population, and has created a body of friends 4,000,000 strong, whose interest and whose principle it is to fight for the supremacy of the United States.

Congress will never again legalize such despotisms as old Louisiana, with her 357,000 white citizens ostracizing 350,000 black citizens; or Mississippi's rebellious 353,000 ostracizing 436,000 loyal men; or 291,000 Palmetto braves under "Governor" Perry disfranchising 411,000 free American citizens of African descent.

This inequality, injustice, and meanness is played out. (Cheers.) We have a new Gospel of Peace, which is not preached by Fernando Wood and his compeers, of whom Dan Dickinson once said:—

"Take an iron rake,
And rake all hell below,
Such a set as here have met
I stump the devil to show."

He spoke of Tammany. (Great cheering.)

And where such a set could elsewhere be found I know not, unless it be near John Forsyth and his Rebel friends, who amused themselves by endeavoring to kill Judge Kelley for preaching Republicanism. (Applause.)

Another word, my friends, and I am done. This Government of ours rests upon the educated intelligence of its people. Go home and give the lie to the charges that Republicanism levels downward. On the contrary, it levels upward. (Applause.) There is a bright future before you, and I am devoutly grateful that your race has the good sense and the modesty to see the situation, and while it submits in the future to nothing that is wrong, it demands in the present nothing but what is right. (Applause.)

I spurn the accusation, as you will when you remember the dark hours when some men you tried. I spit upon the accusation that [illegible] of us were labor to grasp the ballot because that I bid you want you to use that ballot for [illegible] ourselves. This is the political falsehood [illegible] your persistent and consistent enemies, who would ask God, if they dared, to create [illegible] their especial benefit a white man's heaven—(cheers)—where no dark-skinned son of the Republic should ever come "twixt the wind and their nobility." (Applause.)

No, [illegible] friends, I shall heed not the shaft of calumny or the keen blade of ridicule, powerless against truth; but with those noble souls who love principle better than power, I pledge myself here on this night, and before my God, to go straight on without faltering or wavering, until there shall remain no vestige of oppression or inequality upon the statute books of the nation. (Applause.) And as Mr. Chase once told you, "Go forward, have perfect faith in your manhood, and in God's Providence," or, in the words of One higher than the Chief Justice, "Add to your faith, virtue, and to virtue knowledge, and to knowledge patience, and to patience temperance, and to temperance brotherly kindness, and to brotherly kindness charity." (Applause.)

DRY GOODS.

DRESS GOODS

FOR SPRING AND SUMMER,

FROM AUCTION, AT LOW PRICES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

NOS. 450, 452 AND 454 N. SECOND STREET

5 15 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

EIGHTEEN CENTS PER YARD

FOR LAWNS.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

NOS. 450, 452 AND 454 N. SECOND STREET,

5 15 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER YARD FOR

Double Width Mozambiques.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

NOS. 450, 452 AND 454 N. SECOND STREET,

5 15 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER YARD FOR

BEREGE ANGLAIS.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

NOS. 450, 452, AND 454 N. SECOND STREET,

5 15 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS FOR

BLACK SILKS.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

NOS. 450, 452, AND 454 N. SECOND STREET

5 15 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

MEN'S WEAR,

BOYS' WEAR,

FOR SPRING AND SUMMER,

GREATLY SACRIFICED, FROM LATE AUCTION SALES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

NOS. 450, 452, AND 454 N. SECOND STREET,

5 15 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

229 FARIES & WARNER 229

NORTH NINTH STREET.

ABOVE RACE

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

All-wool Tweeds, Boys' wear, cents.
Mellons, for Boys' Wear and Ladies' Sacques, 68 cents.
Double-width Cloth, all-wool, $2.
Spring Shawls, from auction, $3.
Double-width All wool Delaines, 68, worth cents.
Spring Balmorals, $1 25.
Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, etc.
Apron Bird-eye, Nursery Diaper, etc.

DOMESTICS! DOMESTICS!

Bleached Muslins, best makes, lowest prices.
Williamsville, Wamsutta, Bay Mills, etc, etc.
Best Unbleached Muslin, yard wide, 13 and 20 cts.
Yard-wide Domet Flannel, 37½ cents.
Super All-wool Flannel, 50 cents.
Ballardvale Flannels.
Calicoes, warranted fast colors, 12½, 15, 18, and 20c.
Gingahams, 12 and 25 cents.
Yard-wide Spring Calicoes, 25 cents.
Bargains in Huckaback Linen Towels, 28 cents.

WHITE GOODS WHITE GOODS!

Soft finish Jaconets, 25, 37½, and 50 cents.
Victoria Lawns, 31, 37½, 45 50, and 60 cents.
Nainsooks, Undressed Cambrics, Swiss, etc.
Shirred Muslins, fine white Brilliants, etc.
Plaid Nainsooks, 28, 31, 37½, 50, 55, 60, and 65 cents.
White Piques, from auction, 50 cents.
Fine Corded Piques, 62½ and 75 cents.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Hdkfs., from auction.
Hosiery and Gloves, at reduced prices.
Linen Shirt Fronts, 30, 37½, 45, 50, 56, 62½, and 75c.
Three-ply Linen Cuffs, 13 cents.
Marseilles Quilts from auction, cheap, etc.

FARIES & WARNER,

3 29] NO. 229 NORTH NINTH STREET.

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT,

HAVE JUST OPENED

A new lot of White Piques, 50, 56, 65, 75, 80 cents, and $1 per yard.
1000 yards Plaid Swiss Muslins at 25 cents.
Handsome Plaid Nainsook Muslins.
Nainsook Stripe Muslins.
Soft Finish Cambrics, Jaconets, and Nainsooks.
Swiss Mulls and Victoria Lawns.
Handsome Marseilles Quilts, etc. etc

LINEN GOODS! LINEN GOODS!

Fine Quality Bird-eye Diaper, 25 cents per yard.
Linen Towels, 12½, 18½, 25, 30, 35, 45, and 50 cents.
Scotch Diaper, by the piece, very cheap.
Best Makes Shirting Linens.
8-4 Power-loom Table Linens, 62½, 75, 90 cents, and $1 00.
8-4 Bleached Table Linens, $1 00 per yard.
6-4 Bleached Table Linens, 65 cents per yard.
Linen Napkins and Doyliés.

MUSLINS! MUSLINS!

Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins at the very lowest market prices.
Calicoes, fast colors, 12½, 15, 18½, and 20 cents.
American and Scotch Ginghams.
A cheap lot of Black Alpacas, from auction.
Fine Quality Colored Alpacas.
Plain Colored All-wool Delaines.
Plaid Silk Poplins, $1 per Yard.
Good quality Black Silks.
Bargains in Ladies' and Gents' [illegible]
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
A large assortment of Linen [illegible]
Best Quality Hoop Skirts.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.

N. B.—Good Quality Bonnet and Trimming Ribbons. 10 22

1867!!!

AN ATTRACTIVE CORNER!

BEAUTIFUL DISPLAY!

ELEGANT GOODS!

PRICES LOW!

We have pleasure in saying that we are able to offer an unusually attractive and elegant STOCK OF GOODS, and at PRICES DECIDEDLY CHEAP.

RICH HEAVY BLACK SILKS.
MOHAIRS, LUSTRES, POPLINS.
SHETLAND SHAWLS FOR $3.
PIANO AND MELODEON COVERS.
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND DRILLS.
BEST HOOP SKIRTS, ALL SIZES.
LINEN GOODS, MUSLINS, FLANNELS, ETC. ETC.

All goods sold at the very lowest possible prices, and warranted as represented.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY

N. E. CORNER EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS.

Established in 1853. 3 1 3m8p

RE-OPENING OF MYERS'

"New Mourning Store."

This Store has just been opened with a well-selected STOCK OF

MOURNING GOODS,

AT POPULAR PRICES.

Also, the largest and handsomest assortment of

MOURNING MILLINERY,

Ever offered in this city, manufactured expressly for this establishment.

NO. 1113 CHESNUT STREET,

"GIRARD ROW."

A. MYERS,

3 22 fmw2m Lately of New York

INDIA SHAWLS.

GEORGE FRYER,

No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,

HAVING A LARGE STOCK OF

INDIA SHAWLS

On hand, will offer them for the next three weeks at greatly reduced prices, less than ever offered before. [4 18 3m

Ladies in want of this article will do well to purchase now, as great inducements will be offered.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

AT THEIR

NEW STORE,

N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut

WILL OPEN

ON WEDNESDAY MAY 1,

BLACK THREAD LACE SHAWLS,

BLACK LLAMA LACE SHAWLS,

WHITE LLAMA LACE SHAWLS,

Of entirely new designs, at LOW PRICES.

GIRARD ROW. GIRARD ROW.

No. 1101 CHESNUT STREET.

OPENING.

NEW CLOAK STORE,

NO. 818 ARCH STREET,

Between Eighth and Ninth Streets, South Side,

The latest Spring Styles, in every quality of Cloth, at very low prices.

Ladies in search of NEW SPRING SACQUES should inspect our designs and assortment before purchasing elsewhere.

DAVIS' NEW STORE,

THE ARCH STREET CLOAK EMPORIUM,

3 18 mwf1m No. 818 ARCH Street.

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES.

V. E. ARCHAMBAULT,

N. E. Corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, opened this morning, from auction—

Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at 75c., 87c., $1, $1 25, $1 37 and $1 50. Ingrain Carpets, wool filling, 40c., 50c., and 62c. English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, only $1 75. Entry and Stair Carpets, 25c. to 75c. Rag Carpets, 45c. to 75c. Hemp Carpets, 35c. to 62c. Floor Oil Cloths, 90c. Window Shades, $1 to $3. Plain Window Holland, 50c. White Matting, 37c. to 50c. Red Matting, 40c. to 50c. Woollen Druggets, $1 to $1 50. Stair Oil Cloths, 22c. Spring Chintzes, 12c. to 20c. De Laines 25c. Muslins, 11c. to 25c.

CHEAP STORE. [2 19 6m

N. E. Corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets.

J. CHAMBERS, NO. 810 ARCH STREET.

Novelties Opening Daily,
—Real Cluny Laces.
—Black Guipure Laces.
—Pointe Applique Laces,
—Pointe de Gaze Laces.
Thread Veils from $2 50.

WHITE GOODS.

—Marseilles for Dresses—Bargains.
—French Muslins, 2 yards wide, at 60 cents.
Shirred and Tucked Lace Muslins; India Twilled Long Cloth; Plaid, Stripe, and Plain Nainsooks; soft finish Cambric, 1¼ yard wide; Cambric Edgings and Insertions, new design, very cheap. 5 6 1m

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

MOURNING MILLINERY.

ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

MOURNING BONNETS,

AT NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.

3 27 6m MAD'LLE KEOCH.

MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 232 AND 231 SOUTH STREET,

Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY.

Ladies', Misses', and Children's Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles.

Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. 7 18]

GROCERIES, ETC.

PURE RHINE AND MOSELL WINES

Especially imported for Private Use, and

Superior Qualities of Claret Wines

FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES.

A. WOYTT,

4 28 1m NO. 328 WALNUT STREET.

GARFIELD'S

SUPERIOR CIDER VINEGAR

Warranted free from all POISONOUS ACIDS. For sale by all Grocers, and by the Sole Agents,

PAUL & FERGUSON,

4 19 3m8 NO. 18 NORTH WATER

SPANISH OLIVES.

THREE HUNDRED GALLONS OF

Fine Spanish Olives,

For sale by the gallon, much below the cost of importation, by

JAMES R. WEBB

5 14] Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH Sts.

LONDON BROWN STOUT

AND SCOTCH ALE,

In stone and glass, by the cask or dozen.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries,

11 7 rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8, 1867.

Proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock, June 6, 1867, for furnishing all the materials and performing the work required in the construction of a Brick Building for the use of the Department of Agriculture, to be erected on reservation No. 2, in this city, according to plans and specifications that can be seen at the office of the Commissioner of Agriculture, where full information with regard to the proposed building can be obtained; said proposals to be either for the whole building, or separately for the different kinds of work.

No proposal will be entertained from any person who is not known to be a practical builder.

Bidders are requested to state the shortest time possible in which the building is to be completed, the work to be commenced in three days after the signing of the contract.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, and no bid will be received that does not conform to the requirements of the plans and specifications and of this advertisement.

Ninety per cent. of the amount of work done and materials furnished, according to contract price (said amount to be ascertained by the estimate of the Superintendent), will be paid from time to time as the work proceeds, and ten per cent retained until the completion of the contract and the acceptance of the work by the Department.

Every proposal must be accompanied by the bond of two responsible persons in the sum of twenty thousand dollars, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, or Clerk of the United States Court.

Proposals should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for a Building for the Department of Agriculture," and addressed to the Commissioner of Agriculture.

5 10 25t ISAAC NEWTON, Commissioner.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, No. 209 S. SIXTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, May 15, 1867.

REPAIRS AT MARCUS HOOK, PA.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until twelve o'clock M., SATURDAY, June 1, 1867, for Materials and Labor for repairs of Government Wharves and Landings at Marcus Hook, Pa.

Separate proposals must be made for each class of material, and for labor.

Cap logs, bridge timbers, mooring posts, etc., to be of white pine; also, upper courses of wharves, tie and wharf timber, and piling of hemlock, fenders, etc., of white oak.

Proposals will state the rate per running foot of timber, per foot of face, and per foot of board measure, as the case may be; the rate per pound of bolts and other iron works, etc.

All materials to be of the best quality, deliverable at such points at or near Marcus Hook as may be required, and to be subject to inspection and approval before being used.

The proposals for labor to state the rate per foot or face, per lineal foot, and per foot board measure, etc., as measured in place, and these rates to cover all labor necessary for putting the works in good repair, such as removing old work and obstructions, receiving, caring for, framing, putting together, and replacing the materials to be used or moved.

All work done to be subject to inspection and approval before payment is made, and twenty per centum to be deducted from any payment that may be made before the completion of all the labor.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures should be appended to the guarantee, and who should be certified to as being good and sufficient security, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, Collector, or other public officer.

Envelopes to be endorsed "Proposals for Repairs of Government Wharves, etc."

Bids will be opened on Saturday, June 1, 1867, at 12 o'clock M. Bidders are invited to be present.

For particulars, inquire at this office.

C. SEAFORTH STEWART,

5 16 14t Maj. of Engineers and Bvt. Lt.-Col.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
ATLANTA, Ga., May 3, 1867.

BY ORDER OF THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office for the sale of seven thousand four hundred (7400) tons of COAL at Barraccas, Florida, payment to be made in Government funds.

The proposals will be opened at 12 M. SATURDAY, the 8th of June, 1867, and should be marked "Proposals to purchase Coal," and addressed to

Brevet Brig.-Gen. R. SAXTON,
Chief Quartermaster Third Military District,
Atlanta, Ga. 5 13 23t

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street.
Central Depot, No. 109 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.
United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York, or current funds received in payment.
Particular attention paid to small orders.
The decisions of the Commission can be consulted and any information regarding the law cheerfully given.

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.

105 H. A. FLEISHER & CO., 105

Successors to Bamberger Brothers,

DEALERS IN

HOSIERY AND STAPLE TRIMMINGS,
GLOVES, EMBROIDERIES,
LADIES', GENTS', AND CHILDREN'S UNDERGARMENTS, ETC.,

NO. 105 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,

THREE DOORS ABOVE ARCH, [5 15 wfm 24t

1 2 5 PHILADELPHIA. 105

F. HOFFMANN, JR.,

NO. 825 ARCH STREET,

FURNISHING GOODS,

(Late G. A. Hoffman, formerly W. W. Knight.)

FINE SHIRTS AND WRAPPERS.
HOSIERY AND GLOVES
SILK, LAMBS' WOOL AND BEREGE UNDERCLOTHING.

3 8 6m wfm

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 814 CHESNUT STREET,

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"

3 27 tf PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

1 31] No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF IRON, STEEL, AND LUMBER.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 13, 1867.

By direction of the Quartermaster-General, the following enumerated Iron, Steel, and Lumber will be sold at Public Auction, at LINCOLN DEPOT, under the supervision of Captain James G. Payne, Assistant Quartermaster, commencing on MONDAY, June 3, at 10 A. M., to wit:—About

293,000 lbs Flat Iron, from 1x⅜ to 4½x½, assorted.
40,000 " Nail Rod Iron.
130,000 " Horseshoe Iron, light and heavy.
30,000 " Hammered Iron, assorted.
400,000 " Assorted Iron, all sizes.
246,000 " Round Iron, assorted from 3-16 to ⅝ inches, all sizes.
134,000 " Square Iron, assorted from ⅜ to ⅝ inches, all sizes.
58,000 " Round Iron, assorted, from 1 to 3½ inches, all sizes.
30,000 " Hoop Iron, assorted, from ¾ to 1 inch, all sizes.
128,000 " Spring Steel, assorted, from 1¼ to 2½ inches, all sizes.
15,000 " American Blistered Steel.
180,000 feet Oak Lumber, from 1 to 6 inches thick.
16,000 " Hickory Lumber, from 2 to 4 inches thick.
40,000 " Poplar Lumber, ⅝ inch thick.
421,468 " Pine Scantling, 3x4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9; 12 to 18 feet long.

Wagonmakers, carbuilders, and others will find this a fine opportunity to replenish their stock, as the material is entirely new.

Transportation will be furnished to Sixth street wharf or the railroad depot, as purchasers may desire, and at their risk.

From 10 to 15 days will be allowed in which to remove the goods.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

CHARLES H. TOMPKINS,

5 14 16t Bvt. Brig. Gen., Depot Quartermaster.

UNSERVICEABLE QUARTERMASTER'S STORES AT AUCTION.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8, 1867.

By direction of the Quartermaster-General, a large lot of Quartermaster's Stores will be sold at Public Auction, at Lincoln Depot, commencing on WEDNESDAY, May 22, at 10 A. M., under the supervision of Captain James G. Payne, A. Q. M., consisting in part of—

30 four-horse Army Wagons.
6 two-horse Army Wagons.
6 spring Army Wagons.
10 four-horse Scavenger Army Wagons.
10 Carts.
38 two-horse Ambulances.
115 sets Wheel Harness.
66 sets Lead Harness.
57 sets wheel Ambulance Harness.
57 Lead Harness.
153 McClellan Saddles.
251 Wagon Saddles.
141 B. S. Wagon Whips.
234 Halter Chains.
313 Buckets.
927 Gum Buckets.
291 Wagon Bridles.
66 Saddle Bags.
200 Saddle Blankets.
34 Office Desks.
23 Office Tables.
219 Office Coal Stoves.
26 Office Wood Stoves.
25 Portable Forges.
164 Smith's Forges.
3 Cooking Ranges, with fixtures.
10 Bath Tubs.
56 Doors.
15 Wheelbarrows.
Tools—Carpenter's, Saddler's, Blacksmith's, Tinner's.
345 yards Cocoa Matting.
1010 pounds assorted Rope.
4000 pounds Scrap Iron.
5000 pounds old Horse Shoes.
191 Window Sashes.

And a large lot of other articles.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Purchasers will remove their goods within ten days from day of sale.

CHARLES H. TOMPKINS,

5 9 11t] Bvt. Brig. Gen., Depot Quartermaster.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT LUMBER.

PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 1139 Girard street,
May 13, 1867.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the United States Storehouse, HANOVER STREET WHARF, Philadelphia, Pa., on SATURDAY, May 18, 1867, commencing at 12 o'clock M., a well-seasoned and selected assortment of Lumber, as follows:—

37,865 feet Oak Lumber.
8,528 feet Ash do.
51,017 feet Hickory do.

The above lumber is equal to the best in the market, and was specially selected for the manufacture of Army Wagons and Ambulances in 1861 and 1862, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

Wheelwrights, Wagon, Ship, and House Builders are respectfully invited to attend this sale.

Terms of Sale—Cash in Government funds.

The lumber purchased must be removed within 10 days from date of sale.

By order of
Brevet Maj.-Gen. G. H. CROSMAN,
Asst. Quartermaster-Gen. U. S. A.
HENRY W. JANES,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster,
5 13 5t Brevet Major U. S. A.

WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY RETURNED.

DR. FITLER'S

GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY.

PURELY VEGETABLE,

USED INWARDLY.

References to 4000 wonderful cures in Philadelphia alone.

Advice gratis daily from 10 to 1 o'clock.

OFFICE,

NO. 29 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

NO CURE NO PAY. NO CURE NO PAY.

STEELE'S FAMOUS SHOW CARDS No. 718 MARKET

GREEN THINGS GROWING.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "JOHN HALIFAX, GENTLEMAN."

I.

Oh! the green things growing! the green things growing!
The fresh sweet smell of the green things growing!
I would like to live, whether I laugh or grieve,
To watch the happy life of the green things growing.

II.

Oh! the fluttering and the pattering of the green things growing!
Talking each to each when no man's knowing;
In the wonderful white of the weird moonlight,
Or the grey dreamy dawn when the cocks are crowing.

III.

I love, I love them so, the green things growing!
And I think that they love me, without false showing;
For by many a tender touch they comfort me so much,
With the mute, mute comfort of green things growing.

IV.

And in the full wealth of their blossoms' glowing,
Ten for one I take they're on me bestowing;
Ah! I should like to see, if God's will it might be,
Many, many a summer of my green things growing.

V.

But if I must be gathered for the angels' sowing—
Sleep out of sight awhile—like the green things growing:
Though earth to earth return, I think I shall not mourn,
If I may change into green things growing.

D. M. M.

TO THE REPUBLICANS OF THE UNION.

NEW YORK, May 16.—The National Union Committee appeals to the Republicans of the country for their assistance and co-operation in this auspicious crisis of our country.

We deem it of the highest importance that the Republicans of every State should immediately reorganize for the remaining elections of 1867, preparatory to the coming Presidential contest. Especially should this organization be immediately effected in those States which have never before recognized as the only just basis of government the equal and inalienable rights of man. Not a day should be lost in forming and strengthening within those States a public sentiment in consonance with the principles which underlie the great political organization to which we belong.

To this end we desire to prosecute a systematic and thorough canvass of the southern States, by the most efficient speakers of both races. We would second their efforts by a distribution of documents, enforcing the principles, policy and aims of the Republican party. We would call, in every locality where it is possible, meetings for discussion, where those who are with us in principle may learn to act with unity and energy. These measures are required to bring ont the vote of the large body of Republican Unionists who now render the southern States a battle-field of principle. It is the pressing need of the hour that bold, judicious and able men, thoroughly imbued with our creed, should there explain our principles, establish our faithfulness to them, and prove that national greatness and human freedom depend upon the permanent triumph of our cause.

Beyond this it is most essential that we should now establish in these States free thought, free speech and a free press. Every part of this republic must be open to the discussion of principles and measures. This must be sustained as a cardinal point in our creed, at all and every hazard. Efforts to intimidate the humble and ignorant voter on the part of the southern planter must be met with the spirit of freemen and the determination which a just cause sanctions.

In time past the Republican party has struggled against the unjust reproach of being sectional in its aims and character, though its purposes and the means of effecting them were such as the fathers of the republic approved. It was accused of being governed by selfish motives, and of desiring to aggrandize the north at the expense of the south. Its adversaries having the power to silence and to crush all opposition, denied all discussion, and overawed even freedom of thought in fifteen States of the Union. It is, therefore, now an imperative duty which we owe to our party and to ourselves, to embrace the first opportunity of truly representing to those States how consistently we have contended for the interests, welfare and freedom of the whole Union.

The overthrow of slavery and the rebellion, and the enfranchisement of the freedmen, rendering this overthrow secure and final, has happily vindicated our course and organization; but it is necessary to stamp the conviction of our loyalty and fidelity to the right, irrespective of section or race, upon the reconstructed States. For the first time in many years the enthusiastic followers of our flag and confessors of our faith are there taking part in the popular gatherings, and in many of the southern States we have reason to believe they form a decided majority. They are, however, without organization, and lack the cohesion and discipline necessary to success. Three-fourths of its members have never voted, and have no political knowledge of the means whereby the popular will is expressed. With many of them the habit is fixed of rendering implicit obedience to able and dexterous politicians who are implacably hostile to our principles, and determined on the prostration of our cause.

Our immediate action is therefore imperative. We cannot delay without imperilling all for which so much has been sacrificed in the past. Confident in our strength in the north and west and Pacific States, we must not forget that we have a great duty to perform towards the loyal and true men of the south.

REPUBLICANS! our appeal is to you, to carry on and sustain the work which a few loyal and true men have so nobly begun. We cannot ask speakers, in addition to giving their time and talents for months to this labor, to defray their own necessary expenses. We cannot print and distribute documents of the character required without a heavy outlay. We have no means of reliance except upon the generous spirit of that party which holds the claims of humanity and freedom above all price. The patronage of the government, brought into power by the statesmanship, the courage and the loyalty of that party, will not aid us in this good work.

We must therefore appeal directly and personally to you. If you are rich, give generously. If poor, send to us whatever you can afford. The generous purpose and the noble aim sanctify the humblest efforts. At all events, act promptly, and let us feel that the sympathy of the Republican party is with us in our purpose of making this great land the home of true Republican principles, where distinctions of race and color are unknown, and where liberty, virtue and intelligence form the enduring basis of our greatness and prosperity.

Address letters and contributions to Gov. Marcus L. Ward, Chairman and Treasurer, Newark, N. J.

MARCUS L. WARD, N. J.
SAMUEL A. PURVIANCE, Pa.
WILLIAM CLAFLIN, Mass.
JOHN B. CLARK, N. H.
HORACE GREELEY, N. Y.
H. H. STARKWEATHER, Ct.
N. B. SMITHERS, Del.
H. W. HOFFMAN, Md.

Executive Committee of the National Union Com.

HERE IS A GOOD VOLUNTEER DRILL FOR SINGLE MEN:—*Fall in* love with some good and industrious woman. *Attention* pay to her faithfully and respectfully. *Right face* in popping the question, like a man. *Quick march* to the parents and ask their consent. *File right* with her to the church, and go through the service of matrimony. *Halt* and reflect seriously upon the new duties which you have assumed, and then perform them. *Right about face* from the haunts which you frequented when single, and prefer your own home. *Advance arms* to your young wife when out walking with her, and never leave her to trail behind. *Break off* staying out at night and other bad habits, if you wish to have a happy home.

—The celebrated Yelverton case, which made so much noise in the English courts a few years since, forms a portion of the materials of Mr. Cyrus W. Redding's new novel, "A Wife and Not a Wife," which was lately published.

SHIPPING.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE
FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
TONAWANDA, 850 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings.
WYOMING, 850 tons, Captain Jacob Teal.
The steamship WYOMING, will leave for the above port on Saturday, May 18, at 8 o'clock A. M., from the second wharf below Spruce street.
Through passage tickets sold and freight taken for all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell. [4 13

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE,
FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA.,
VIA HAVANA.
STAR OF THE UNION, 1302 tons, Capt. T. N. Cooksey
JUNIATA 1215 tons, Captain P. L. Hoxie,
Will leave this port every two weeks alternately, touching at Havana for passengers going and returning.
The JUNIATA will leave for New Orleans, Saturday May 18, at 8 o'clock A. M., from the second wharf above Spruce street.
The STAR OF THE UNION will leave New Orleans for this port May 15.
Through bills of lading signed for freight to Mobile, Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville, Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
4 13 No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at New Orleans, Creevy, Nickerson & Co.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE
FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
The steamship PIONEER, 812 tons, Captain J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on Saturday, May 18, at 8 o'clock A. M., from the first wharf below Vine street.
Bills of lading signed at through and reduced rates to all principal points in North Carolina.
Agents at Wilmington, Worth & Daniel.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
4 13 No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

HAVANA STEAMERS.—SEMI-MONTHLY LINE.
The steamships
HENDRICK HUDSON.....Captain Howes
STARS AND STRIPES.....Captain Holmes
These steamers will leave this port for Havana every other SATURDAY at 8 A. M.
The steamship STARS AND STRIPES, Holmes, master, will sail for Havana on SATURDAY MORNING, May 18, at 8 o'clock A. M.
Passage to Havana, $60, currency.
No freight received after Thursday.
For freight or passage apply to
THOMAS WATTSON & SONS,
5 16 No. 140 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.—DAILY LINE FOR BALTIMORE, via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.
Philadelphia and Baltimore Union Steamboat Company, daily at 2 o'clock P. M.
The Steamers of this line are now plying regularly between this port and Baltimore, leaving the second wharf below Arch street daily at 2 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted).
Carrying all description of Freight as low as any other line.
Freight handled with great care, delivered promptly, and forwarded to all points beyond the terminus free of commission.
Particular attention paid to the transportation of all description of Merchandise, Horses, Carriages, etc. etc.
For further information, apply to
JOHN D. RUOFF, Agent,
5 16 No. 18 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 GOLD.
CITY OF NEW YORK.....Saturday, May 18
CITY OF MANCHESTER.....Wednesday, May 22
CITY OF BOSTON.....Saturday, May 25
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday, June 1
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, June 8
and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday—

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$35
To London	115	To London	38
To Paris	125	To Paris	41

Passage by the Wednesday steamers—First Cabin, $110; Steerage, $30. Payable in United States currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's offices,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
5 7 No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH Street and No. 23 BROADWAY
11 Or to THOS. R. SEARLE, 217 WALNUT St.

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFTSURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 25th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 6 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Whitestedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.
JOHN R. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel street.

PAPER HANGINGS, SHADES, ETC
B. J. WILLIAMS & SONS,
NO. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WINDOW BLINDS
AND
SHADES.
Blinds repaired; Shades Lettered; Trimmings and Fixtures; Plain Shades of all Kinds; Picture Tassels; Cords; Bell Pulls, etc. 4 15 mwf1morp

1867. SPRING. 1867
WALL PAPERS.
F. NEWLAND & SON,
NO. 52 NORTH NINTH STREET,
3 22 fmw2m One door below Arch.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.
PAINTING.
THOMAS A. FAHY,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,
(Late Fahy & Bro.)
No. 31 North THIRD Street,
Above Market.
OLD BRICK FRONTS done up, and made to look equal to the finest press brick. Samples at the shop. City and country trade solicited. All orders by Post promptly attended to. 4 19 fmw

WAR DEPARTMENT.
SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, May 3, 1867.
An Army Medical Board is now in session in New York city for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States Army.
Applicants must be over twenty-one years of age, and physically sound.
Applications for an invitation to appear before the Board should be addressed to the Surgeon-General, U. S. A., and must state the full name, residence, and date and place of birth of the candidate. Testimonials as to character and qualifications must be furnished. If the applicant has been in the Medical Service of the Army, the fact should be stated, together with his former rank and time and place of service.
No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing the examination, as it is an indispensable prerequisite to appointment.
There are thirty-five vacancies in the Medical Staff.
J. K. BARNES,
5 4 fmw1m Surgeon-General, U. S. A.

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

CHAMPAGNES,
HOCKS,
CLARETS,
SAUTERNES,
FAVORITE BRANDS, LOWER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE TRADE.
BY RECENT ARRIVALS FROM LONDON
PORT WINES,
SHERRY WINES,
MADEIRA WINES,
VERY OLD BRANDIES
THE FINEST SELECTION.
OLD WHISKIES,
OLD WHISKIES,
SOME EXCEEDINGLY CHOICE LOTS.
H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,
WINE MERCHANTS,
1 19 mwfsmrp NO. 1310 CHESNUT ST.

Old Rye Whiskies
HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,
Nos. 218 and 220 S. FRONT Street,
OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS TO SUIT
Two Thousand (2000) Barrels Free OLD RYE WHISKIES
Ranging from THREE to TEN years of age.
ALSO,
Six Thousand (6000) Barrels in Bond,
DISTILLED IN 1865 AND 1866,
Liberal contracts made for lots TO ARRIVE, of this year's manufacture. 2 9 mwfsm4p*

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

GOLD'S IMPROVED
PATENT LOW STEAM
AND
HOT WATER APPARATUS,
FOR WARMING AND VENTILATING WITH PURE EXTERNAL AIR.
Also, the approved Cooking Apparatus,
THE AMERICAN KITCHENER,
On the European plan of heavy castings, durability and neatness of construction.
Suitable for Hotels, Public Institutions, and the better class of Private Residences.
Also, Agents for the sale of
SPEAKMAN'S PATENT SAFETY VALVE,
Which should be connected with every water back and boiler, and GRIFFITH'S
PATENT ARCHIMEDEAN VENTILATOR.
UNION STEAM AND WATER HEATING COMPANY.
JAMES P. WOOD & CO.,
NO. 41 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.
B. M. FELTWELL, Superintendent. [4 26 3m

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 21 BEACH and PALMER Stree

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
JOHN B. COPE.
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 20

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
1 ALFRED JENKS & SON,

STEARNS, WHITNEY & BRIDGES,
No. 327 CHESNUT STREET,
Manufacturers of
CAST-IRON WATER AND STEAM PIPE
Of all sizes; also Fittings for the same, at the lowest market rates. Extensive machinery has been prepared, and we are now ready to furnish this pipe to any amount at short notice. Also general Railroad and Steamboat supplies. 2 23 3m

FRENCH STEAM
SCOURING.
ALBEDYLL MARX & CO.,
NO. 122 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET
AND
NO. 510 RACE STREET. 3 19 m

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
on vessels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
on merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY.
November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000 00
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,500 00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500 00
125,000	City of Philadelphia 6 Per Cent. Loan (exempt)	126,562 50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania 6 Per Cent. Loan	54,720 00
66,000	State of Pennsylvania 5 Per Cent. Loan	44,620 00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	59,750 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Morigage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,750 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	3,540 00
15,000	300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000 00
7,150	143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,258 25
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950 00
*20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000 00
195,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, 1st Liens on City Property	195,900 00
$1,045,050 par.	Market value. Cost, $1,030,552 05.	$1,070,280 75
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	27,637 20
	Balance due by agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued interest, and other debts due to the Company	38,923 90
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5173. Estimated value	2,930 00
	Cash in Bank $811,102 26	
	Cash in Drawer 447 14	41,540 00
		$1,407,321 85

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8

Thomas C. Hand,
John C. Davis,
Edmund A. Souder,
Theophilus Paulding,
John R. Penrose,
James Traquair,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
James C. Hand,
William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,
George G. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,
John D. Taylor,
Jacob Riegel,
Samuel E. Stokes,
Henry Sloan,
William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,
H. Jones Brooke,
Edward Lafourcade,
Jacob P. Jones,
James B. McFarland,
Joshua P. Eyre,
Spencer McIlvaine,
A. B. Berger, "
D. T. Morgan, "
George W. Bernadou.

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE:
NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET
ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 18 $2,353,146 13.

Capital	$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus	946,713 98
Premiums	1,206,432 15
UNSETTLED CLAIMS. $27,431 18	INCOME FOR 1866, $325,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER $5,500,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms
DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,
Tobias Wagner,
Samuel Grant
George W. Richards
Isaac Lea,
George Fales,
Alfred Filler,
Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Peter McCall,
Thomas Sparks.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [3 18 12 31

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.
OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $500,000.
ASSETS, JANUARY 8, 1867, $1,763,267 33.
INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.
DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,
Samuel W. Jones,
John A. Brown,
Charles Taylor,
Ambrose White,
Richard D. Wood,
William Welsh,
S. Morris Wain,
John Mason,
George L. Harrison,
Francis R. Cope,
Edward H. Trotter,
Edward S. Clarke,
William Cummings,
T. Charlton Henry,
Alfred D. Jessup,
John P. White,
Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 26

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,
Alexander Benson,
Isaac Hazlehurst,
Thomas Robbins,
John Devereux,
Thomas Smith,
Henry Lewis,
J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR. President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary 8 30

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,
M. B. Mahony,
John T. Lewis,
William S. Grant,
Robert W. Leaming,
D. Clark Wharton
Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
David Lewis,
Benjamin Etting,
Thomas H. Powers,
A. R. McHenry,
Edmund Castillon,
Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 22d, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.
Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both classes Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms
Term Policies, Children's Endowments.
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.
Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.
Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.
DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,
RICHARD WOOD,
RICHARD CADBURY,
HENRY HAINES,
T. WISTAR BROWN
WM. G. LONGSTRETH,
WILLIAM HACKER,

CHARLES F. COFFIN.
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President. ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
7 27

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

TAKE A LIFE POLICY
IN THE
BROOKLYN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK.
OFFICE:
N. E. Cor. SEVENTH and CHESNUT.
E. B. COLTON,
2 23 GENERAL AGENT.

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(No. 639)
N. E. COR. CHESNUT AND SEVENTH STS.
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $300,000.
INCOME FOR 1866, $163,934.
Losses Paid and Accrued in 1866, $47,000
Of which amount not $3000 remain unpaid at this date. $100,000 000 of property has been successfully insured by this Company in thirteen years, and Eight Hundred Losses by Fire promptly paid.
DIRECTORS.

Thomas Craven,
Furman Sheppard,
Thomas Mackellar,
John Supplee,
John W. Claghorn,
Elias Yerkes, Jr.,
Alfred S. Gillett,
N. S. Lawrence,
Charles I. Dupont,
Henry F. Kenney,
Joseph Klapp, M. D.

THOMAS CRAVEN, President
A. S. GILLETT, Vice-President.
2 22 fmw JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary

STRICT ECONOMY IN MANAGEMENT
PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.
No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET,
Commenced Business 7mo. 24, 1865.
Organized to extend the benefits of Life Insurance among members of the Society of Friends. All good risks of whatever denomination solicited.
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Med. Examiner.
JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
This Company, in addition to the security arising from the accumulation of premiums, gives the insured the advantage of an actual paid-up Capital. ALL THE PROFITS OF INSURANCE ARE DIVIDED AMONG THE INSURED.
Life Policies and Endowments in all the most approved forms.
Annuities granted on favorable terms. [2 22 fmw3m

MISCELLANEOUS.

WESTCOTT & GEORGE.
SUCCESSORS TO
PHILIP WILSON & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
GUNS, PISTOLS RIFLES, CRICKET, AND BASE BALL IMPLEMENTS,
FISHING TACKLE, SKATES, CROQUET ARCHERY, ETC.,
NO. 409 CHESNUT STREET,
4 11 3m PHILADELPHIA

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. Corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2 22 Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, ETC.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. These shining, handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.
2 21 6m VANKIRK & CO.

SLATE MANTELS.
SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability Beauty, trength, and Cheapness.
SLATE MANTELS, and Slate Work Generally made to order.
J. B. KIMES & CO.,
3 12 6m Nos 2126 and 2128 CHESNUT Street.

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands,
Tent Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Feits, from one to seven feet wide; Pauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
6 No. 103 JONES Alley.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, [2 22] ELIJAH G. CATTELL

WILLIAM S. GRANT
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 32 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing Bolts, and Nails. 1 24

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY! The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned disinfected at very low prices.
A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette,
8 10 GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street.

ROOFING.

ROOFING.
OLD SHINGLE ROOFS (FLAT OR STEEP) COVERED WITH JOHN'S ENGLISH ROOFING CLOTH.
And coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water-proof. LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint and warranted for five years. LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with liquid which becomes as hard as slate. TIN, COPPER, ZINC, or IRON coated with Liquid Gutta Percha at small expense. Cost ranging from one to two cents per square foot. Old Board or Shingle Roofs ten cents per square foot, all complete Materials constantly on hand and for sale by the PHILADELPHIA AND PENNSYLVANIA ROOFING COMPANY. GEORGE HOBART,
11 2 6m No. 220 N. FOURTH Street.

ROOFING.
OLD SHINGLE ROOFS, FLAT OR STEEP COVERED WITH GUTTA PERCHA ROOFING-CLOTH, and coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water proof.
LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years.
LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with Liquid Gutta Percha Paint, which becomes as hard as slate.
For TIN, COPPER, ZINC, and IRON ROOFS this Paint is the *ne plus ultra* of all other protection. It forms a perfectly impervious covering, completely resists the action of the weather, and constitutes a thorough protection against leaks by rust or otherwise. Price only from one to two cents per square foot.
TIN and GRAVEL ROOFING done at shortest notice.
Material constantly on hand and for sale by the MAMMOTH ROOFING COMPANY.
RECKLESS & EVERETT,
1 21 6m No. 308 GREEN Street

ICE COMPANIES.

KNICKERBOCKER ICE CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS,
IMPORTERS OF EASTERN ICE,
Are prepared to supply all classes of consumers, in all parts of the city—West Philadelphia, Manuta, Tioga, and Fort Richmond—with a superior article of ICE, at the lowest market rates.
Orders by mail to either of the offices will receive prompt attention.
Particular attention paid to the delivery of ice to Private families, etc.
OFFICES:
NOS. 118 AND 120 NORTH BROAD ST.
WILLOW STREET WHARF, DELAWARE AVENUE, PHILADELPHIA. [5 7 3m
E. P. KERSHOW. A. HUNT. } KERSHOW & HUNT.

CHARLES S. CARPENTER & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
ICE DEALERS,
NO. 717 WILLOW ST., ABOVE FRANKLIN
PHILADELPHIA.
1867. A superior article of ICE at the following prices. 1867
8 pounds daily, 60 cents per week.
12 " " 75 cents per week.
16 " " 90 cents per week.
40 " " 25 cents per day.
20 " " $1 05 per week.
Large quantities at moderate rates. Stores, etc., taking less than seven days, will be charged proportionally.
CHARLES S. CARPENTER,
JOHN GLENDENING, } Proprietors,
JOSEPH M. TRUMAN, Jr., } [5 13mwfs

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 8, 9, 10, and 12 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 15 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 8, 9, and 10 inch
WHITE PINE PANEL PATTERN PLANK,
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING
BUILDING LUMBER! LUMBER
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING,
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING,
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING,
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING,
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING
WALNUT FLOORING,
SPRUCE FLOORING,
STEP BOARDS,
RAIL PLANK,
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES,
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES,
COOPER SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT,
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY,
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS

THEATRICAL AFFAIRS.

FAREWELL BANQUET TO M'ME ADELAIDE RISTORI.

Last night a small but brilliant assembly of the friends and admirers of the great tragedienne, who for the last eight months has been so prominently before the American public, gave her a farewell banquet at Jardin's, Broadway. The banquet was got up under the auspices of the Italian evening school committee, and was one of the most fashionable and *recherche* of the entire season. Madame Adelaide Ristori, her husband, the Marquis del Grillo, and her charming daughter, Mad'lle Bianca del Grillo, were present.

Without Jenkinsizing in the slightest particular, we can assure those who were not so fortunate as to be present that both the celebrated artist and her interesting family were dressed in excellent taste and were remarkably wanting, in the slightest approach to affectation, or what is termed the extreme of fashion. The calm dignity of the great artist, which we have so frequently remarked before the footlights, is not lost, but softened down to a sort of magnetic power, in society, and her beautiful daughter is ever the centre of an admiring circle. During the banquet a gold medal was presented to Madame Ristori, on which the following inscription was written. On one side:—

"Performance for the benefit of the Italian schools of New York."

On the other side:—

"To Madame Adelaide Ristori. The Italians of New York."

The following address accompanies the medal:—

Madame:—This medal commemorates the performance which you have given for the benefit of the Italian schools of New York. We offer it to you as a pledge of our gratitude and of the admiration which you have awakened in us by your rare talents and the gifts of your noble heart. Accept it also as an expression of our profoundest respect, and may it always remind you that the Italians of New York have recognized you as a most eminent artist and as a lady of noble feelings.

M'me Ristori returned thanks in the warmest manner through an interpreter. The entire affair was a perfect success. Many other eloquent addresses were made.—*New York Herald, to-day.*

DUMAS, SENIOR, AND MAD'LLE MENKEN.

From Galignani's Messenger, April 29.

A curious affair, in which these two persons are mixed up, came yesterday before the Civil Tribunal of the Seine. Miss Menken, the actress, of Mazeppa notoriety, wishing to play a speaking part, and if possible to have a male and female personification in the same piece, applied to M. Alexandre Dumas, who agreed to write a drama founded on Sir Walter Scott's "Monastery." In the course of their communications the two parties met at the gallery of M. Lieber, a photographer, who took their portraits, both on one card, in various *poses*, some of them in very familiar attitudes.

Considerable numbers of these were issued and had a large sale, but unfortunately the attention of the press was attracted to the pictures and some rather severe remarks were made, and the approaching marriage of the celebrated pair was even announced. Upon this report coming to the knowledge of M. Dumas, he commenced an action against the photographer upon the ground that these pictures were sold without his permission, and that in fact the portraits were only taken for a fancy, and never intended for publication.

Miss Menken also stated that she should never have consented to such a course, as she was under a bond to another photographer not to allow any portraits of herself to be sold but such as he should take, and that since the others had appeared she had been obliged to compromise with him at the cost of 500 francs for the breach of her agreement.

On the other hand, M. Lieber affirmed that the photographs were taken in the ordinary way for public circulation, and produced his books in which all his sitters were entered, and which showed that, instead of being paid for by the two persons taken, they were marked for general sale. He stated, moreover, that with regard to one of them, in which M. Dumas was in his shirt sleeves, that gentleman had said when being taken:—"This is the first time I have been photographed in this style, and you will see it will be a great success." M. Lieber declared that he had pursued the ordinary course under such circumstances; had submitted proofs to both parties. M. Dumas had obtained seventy-five copies at first, and letters from him were produced asking for more. Miss Menken had been promised one thousand, a great number of which she had received; and M. Lieber contended that he would not have gone to all that trouble and expense if he had not expected to realize a profit on his work.

The Court postponed its judgment for a week.

THE FIRST THEATRE IN AMERICA.

The first performance in the Island of Cuba, and perhaps in America, was given in Havana in the year 1598. The following is a description of that very interesting event, taken from an old chronicle:—

"Some of the young men belonging to the town, united themselves, and arranged a comedy to be given on St. John's Day, in honor of the Governor, Don Juan Maldonado Ballenero, and ordered a hut to be built in the neighborhood of the fort. The title of the comedy was *The Good in the Heavens and the Bad on the Ground*, (Los buenos en el Cielo los malos en suelo), and as this was the first theatrical performance given in the Havana, it attracted a large audience, who, not accustomed to such representations, armed *a sianda!* all shouting at the top of their voices, and would not stop until the Governor spoke and informed them that he would put them in the stocks if they did not behave themselves. The comedy finished at one o'clock in the morning, and the audience were so well pleased with the performance that they insisted on having the comedy played over again, and made the players commence immediately. The play must have pleased them very much. Such Governors as Don Juan, of 210 years ago, would not be very objectionable at present."

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.

A POWDER MILL BLOWN UP—NO LOSS OF LIFE—THREE BUILDINGS DESTROYED.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning a terrific explosion occurred at the mills of the Austin Powder Company, located on the Ohio Canal, about five miles from Cleveland. From some unknown cause one "graining mill" and two "wheel mills," containing some six hundred pounds of powder, exploded with great violence. The *debris* of the buildings immediately took fire, and the alarm was given in the city; but the steamers returned after going a short distance, it having been ascertained that the fire was beyond the city limits. The explosion was distinctly heard for many miles. The main buildings fortunately escaped, or the result would have been far more disastrous. But one person, the watchman, was upon the premises, and he escaped without injury. The total loss will not exceed two thousand dollars.—*Cleveland Leader, 15th.*

Inquire Within.

The mouth is like a house to let. However pretty it may be externally, it is impossible to judge of its merits until you have seen the inside. If behind the ruby doors there are plenty of pearl-white fixtures, you will exclaim, at once, "how beautiful!" To impart the utmost possible brilliancy to such dental furniture—to keep it always sound and perfect—there is nothing like fragrant SOZODONT.

—Charles Lanman, who has of late years neglected the easel to labor on his "Dictionary of Congress," is resuming his artistic labors at his residence in Georgetown, where he has an excellent collection of pictures.

DRY GOODS.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

SILKS! SILKS!

HEAVY BLACK GROS GRAINS, $1·75 AND $2·00.
CORDED SILKS FOR SACQUES, $2 00 AND $2·50.
VERY HEAVY GOLD-EDGED SILKS.
PLAID SILK POPLINS, $1·00.
CHECK SILKS, ALL COLORS, $1·00 PER YARD.
BLACK AND WHITE PLAID SILKS, $1.

DRESS GOODS!

NEW MATERIALS FOR TRAVELLING COSTUMES.
FIGURED GRENADINES.
SILK AND WOOL POPLINS.
FRENCH JACONET LAWNS, 31 CENTS.
5000 YARDS FRENCH LAWNS, 25 AND 31 CENTS.

COTTON GOODS!

Still Further Depression in Prices.

Yard-wide Bleached Muslin, 12½ cents.
Excellent Yard-wide Shirtings, 16, 18, and 20 cents.
New York Mills, Williamsville, and Wamsutta,
Wide Sheetings, very low.
Pillow Muslins, 23 and 25 cents.
Good Yard-wide Unbleached, 15, 16, and 18 cents.
Very Best Heavy Unbleached Muslins, 20 and 22 cents.
Unbleached Sheetings, cheap.

Cloth and Cassimere Department.

All-wool Cassimeres, 75, 85 cents, and $1·00.
Fine Cassimeres for Boys' Wear, 65 cents to $1·00.
Mixed Cassimeres, for suits, $1·25.
Silk Mixtures for Business Suits, $1·37½ to $2·00.
Linen Drills and Ducks.
Stripe and Plaid Linens.
5000 yards Cloths for Ladies' Wear, one hundred different styles. Prices, $1·25 to $4 50.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

NORTHWEST CORNER

EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.

1 11fsmrp PHILADELPHIA.

EYRE & LANDELL,

S. W. Corner of

Fourth and Arch Sts.

LARGE STOCK OF SUMMER QUILTS.

10-4 AND 11-4 LANCASTER QUILTS.
11-4 HONEYCOMB QUILTS.
PINK AND BLUE MARSEILLES QUILTS.
FINEST WHITE QUILTS IMPORTED.
HOTELS SUPPLIED WITH QUILTS, NAPKINS, TOWELS, TABLE LINENS, SHEETINGS, ETC. ETC.
HAVE JUST OPENED ANOTHER CASE SILVER POPLINS, FOR LADIES' SUITS.
DARK LAWNS, FRENCH AND ENGLISH.
THIN GOODS, FULL VARIETY.
SUMMER SILKS, REDUCED.
P. S.—WHITE SHAWLS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 3 6 wfmsm

REDUCTION.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

WILL OFFER THIS MORNING, from the recent auction sales and other sources,

SILKS and DRESS GOODS,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

Five lots GRENADINE BAREGES at 25 cents a yard.

Job lots of DRESS GOODS at 25, 31, 37½, and 50 cents a yard. As cheap as they were ever sold. 5 15 wfs3trp

SPRING ASSORTMENT

House-Furnishing Dry Goods,

CONSISTING OF

LINEN, COTTON, AND WOOLLEN GOODS FOR HOUSEHOLD USE,

AT VERY REDUCED PRICES,

SUCH AS

LINEN SHEETINGS, PILLOW LINEN, DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, 2 to 7 yards long, QUILTS,	COTTON SHEETINGS, PILLOW MUSLINS, TABLE LINENS, DAMASK NAPKINS, BORDERED TOWELS,

BLANKETS,

EMBROIDERED TABLE AND PIANO COVERS, ETC. ETC.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

5 11 10trp NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

ALL-WOOL BLANKETS,
8-lb. GREEN ENDS,
25 BALES WHITE AND GREY,
FOR SALE BY
RENE GUILLOU,
5 6mwf8t No. 16 BANK Street.

DRY GOODS.

H. STERL & SON HAVE NOW OPEN A large and choice assortment of
ENGLISH AND FRENCH LAWNS,
English Cambric Lawns, choice styles, 18c.
English Cambric Lawns, very fine, 25c.
FRENCH JACONET LAWNS, 31c.
Satin Plaid Figured French Organdies, 37½c.
$1 FRENCH ORGANDIES, RICH STYLES, REDUCED TO 75c.
Fine quality Grenadine Bareges at 31c.
Rich Figured Wool Grenadines at 50c.
Plain Black Wool Hermanies at 37½c.
3-4 and 4-4 Black Silk Hernanies.
Lupin's Black Silk Byzantines.
$1·25 FIGURED SILK GRENADINES, BLACK GROUND, HANDSOME STYLES, REDUCED TO 75c.
FIGURED IRON BARREGES, BLACK AND WHITE GROUNDS, 25c.
Silk Plaid English Poplins reduced to 37½c.
ONE CASE FINE MARBLED MOHAIRS, FOR SUITS, AT 50c., COST OVER 80c. TO IMPORT.
New Styles Plaid Poil de Chevres, 31c., 37½c.
ONE LOT PLAID LINEN POPLINS AT 25c.
DRESS GOODS OF EVERY VARIETY, AT REDUCED PRICES.
BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS.
BLACK SILKS, WITH LUSTRE, of the best makes, from $1·25 to $2.
ALL OUR $1·50 CREPE SILKS, HANDSOME STYLES, CLOSING OUT AT $2.
1 lot Plain Silks, choice colors, at $2, worth $2·25.
Plain Silks, all qualities, $1·50 to $6
Foulard Silks at 87c., $1, $1·25, $1·37½.
CHOICE STYLES SILK POPLINS, FINEST QUALITIES, AT LOW PRICES.
White Shetland and Llama Shawls.
Handsome Styles Cashmere Shawls.
THE YAK SHAWL,
a novelty, very handsome and very cheap.
Every variety of Spring and Summer Shawls.
1t NOS. 713 AND 715 N. TENTH STREET.

CHEAP LINEN GOODS.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET,

Are now receiving from the recent

AUCTION SALES,

SOME VERY CHEAP LOTS OF

BARNSLEY SHEETINGS, TOWELS, HUCKABACKS AND OTHER LINEN GOODS,

To which they invite the attention of buyers, AS BEING NEARER TO OLD PRICES than anything they have been able to offer. 5 11 10trp

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

ICE PITCHERS.

MEAD & CO.,

FORMERLY AT THE

CORNER OF NINTH AND CHESNUT STS.,

ARE NOW AT

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

SECOND FLOOR,

We have just finished, in a very superior manner, OVER (100) ONE HUNDRED NEW STYLES OF ICE PITCHERS, all of our own plate, and warranted in every respect, which we are now offering at enormously low prices.

ICE PITCHERS, Chased and Engraved	$8
" "	9
" Fine Chased	10·0
" "	11·0
" Very fine and rich	12·0
" Superior Chased and Medallion	13·0
" Very Elegant Medallion	15·00

MEAD & CO., Manufacturers,

NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET

4 4 8mrp] SECOND FLOOR.

BAILEY & CO.

ICE PITCHERS,

NEW PATTERNS, NEW PRICES.

BAILEY & CO.,

NO. 819 CHESNUT STREET,

4 1 mwf3mrp

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS

ON LINE OF

Reading Railroad and Branches.

MANSION HOUSE, MOUNT CARBON,
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill county.
TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs. Hannah Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill co.
MANSION HOUSE,
G. W. Frost, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill county.
WHITE HOUSE,
Mrs. Susan Marsdorf, Reading P. O.
ANDALUSIA,
James S. Madeira, Reading P. O.
LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Berks county.
SOUTH MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
H. H. Manderbach, Womelsdorf P. O., Berks co.
COLD SPRINGS HOTEL,
Lebanon co., Mrs. M. Rodermel, Harrisburg P. O.
BOYERTOWN SEMINARY
F. H. Stauffer, Boyertown P. O., Berks co.
YELLOW SPRINGS HOTEL,
A. U. Snyder, Yellow Springs P. O., Chester co.
LITIZ SPRINGS
S. Lichtenthaler & Son, Litiz P. O., Lancaster co.
EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,
A. S. Feather, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster co. [5 6 2m

SURF HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

The above House will be opened on the 1st of JUNE. For particulars, etc., address

WM. T. CALEB PROPRIETOR,

5 9 tf ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

COLLEGE HILL HOTEL, POUGHKEEPSIE, NEW YORK.
This delightful summer Hotel, under the management of WILLIAM PERRY, formerly proprietor of the Collamore House, New York, will be OPENED about June 1. Application may be made to GEORGE MORGAN, Proprietor. 5 10 1m*

COUNTRY BOARD.—VERY DESIRABLE accommodations and excellent BOARD can be had at Morristown, N. J., for a season of twelve weeks from the 24th of June. References given and required. Address Post Office Box No. 145, Morristown, New Jersey. 5 10 1m*

SUMMER BOARDING.—THAT SPLENDID, healthy, and popular place known as CHESTNUT GROVE, at Media (on the West Chester Railroad), Delaware county, Pennsylvania, is now open for the reception of guests 4 19 1m*

GET THE BEST.—THE HOLY BIBLE—HARDING'S Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bibles, in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for photographic portraits of families.
WM. W. HARDING, Publisher,
No. 725 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

CARPETINGS!

JAMES H. ORNE, SON & CO.,

626

CHESNUT ST., BELOW SEVENTH,

PHILADELPHIA,

FRESH CANTON MATTINGS,

WHITE, RED, CHECH, AND FANCY,

4-4, 5-4, AND 6-4 WIDE.

JAMES H. ORNE, SON & CO.,

626

CHESNUT ST., BELOW SEVENTH,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED THEIR

SPRING IMPORTATION OF

CARPETINGS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

French Chenille, Axminster,

WILTON, VELVETS, BRUSSELS, AND TAPESTRIES.

3-4 & 6-4 VELVETS, WILTON, BRUSSELS AND

VELVET CARPETS,

WITH BORDERS TO MATCH, FOR HALLS.

JAMES H. ORNE, SON & CO.,

626

CHESNUT ST., BELOW SEVENTH,

PHILADELPHIA.

THREE-PLIES, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN INGRAINS,

English and American Oil Cloths,

COCOA MATTINGS, DRUGGETS, LINEN CRUMB CLOTHS, RUGS AND MATS

4 19 fmw2mrp] OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

GLEN ECHO MILLS,

GERMANTOWN, PHILADELPHIA.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 509 CHESNUT STREET.

MANUFACTURERS OF

THREE-PLY CARPETINGS,
EXTRA SUPER INGRAIN
SUPERFINE INGRAIN,
FINE INGRAIN,
TWILLED AND PLAIN VENETIAN,
RUGS, MATS, ETC.

CANTON MATTINGS,

FRESH IMPORTATIONS,

All Widths and Styles.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN

No. 509 CHESNUT STREET.

RETAIL DEPARTMENT,

No. 519 CHESNUT STREET.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN.

CARPETINGS!

300 Pieces of Elegant Patterns

OF

ENGLISH BRUSSELS AND TAPESTRY.

Just arrived from Europe and now in Store,

Also, a complete assortment

ENGLISH ROYAL WILTON,
ENGLISH VELVETS,
ENGLISH BRUSSELS AND TAPESTRIES,
THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN,
VENETIAN, FOR HALLS AND STAIRS,
MATTINGS, RUGS, MATS, ETC.,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,

IN ALL WIDTHS AND QUALITIES.

LEEDOM & SHAW,

NO. 910 ARCH STREET,

3 12 fmw2mrp] Between Ninth and Tenth.

CARPETINGS! CARPETINGS

J. T. DELACROIX.

No. 37 South SECOND Street,

Has received per late arrivals, a large and varied assortment of

J. CROSSLEY & SON'S BRUSSELS CARPETINGS, NEW DESIGNS,

Also, a large line of Three-ply Extra Super and Fine INGRAIN CARPETING, COTTAGE and R. S. CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, ETC., which will be sold at greatly reduced prices, wholesale and retail.

J. T. DELACROIX,

No. 37 South SECOND Street,

Between Market and Chesnut streets.

N. B.—Particular attention paid to the fitting up of Offices and Counting-rooms. 2 25 3m

CANTON MATTINGS,

CARPETINGS
OIL CLOTHS,
WINDOW SHADES,
ETC. ETC. ETC.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

JOHN R. WHITE,

NO 13 NORTH SECOND STREET,

IS NOW OFFERING THE ABOVE GOODS AT VERY LOW FIGURES.

CALL AND SEE. 5 8 1m

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

SALE OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE,
May 21, will include—
THIRTY-NINTH AND LOCUST STREETS—N. E. corner, Elegant Residence, hot and green houses, and large Lot.
SEVENTH STREET—No. 509, above Buttonwood. Modern Residence.
FIFTY-FOURTH, FIFTY-FIFTH, AND RACE AND VINE STREETS—Mansion, carriage-house, &c.-house, and square of ground.
MARKET AND TENTH STREETS—S. W. corner, Valuable Store.
BANK STREET—No. 23 Valuable Store.
SECOND STREET—Nos. 226 and 228, Valuable Stores.
MARKET STREET—No. 223, Valuable Store.
WOODLAND TERRACE—No. 22, Modern Residence.
SIXTH AND CHERRY STREETS—S. E. corner, Tavern and Dwelling.
STRAWBERRY STREET—No. 6, Valuable Store.
TWENTIETH STREET—north of Locust, Modern Residence.
SEVENTH STREET—No. 810, below Lombard, "Union Hall."
EIGHTH STREET—12 Brick Dwellings.
BROAD STREET—Hotel and Dwelling.
WYCHERE ROAD—Elegant Country Seat.
PINE ROAD—Country Residence.
RIVER DELAWARE—Farm and Country Seat, 100 acres.
WASHINGTON LANE—S. E. corner County Line Road, Elegant Country Seat.
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, PA.—Country Seat.
MORRIS ROAD—Valuable Farm, 41 acres.
CAMAC STREET—Nos. 1817, 1819, and 1809, 3 Genteel Dwellings.
CARVER STREET—No. 1725, Brick Dwelling.
BANKSON STREET—No. 618, Brick Dwelling.
NINTH STREET—No. 1709, Modern Dwelling.
BROAD STREET, Junction of Germantown Road, Lot, 4 acres.
SECOND STREET—Building Lot.
HOWARD STREET—No. 1421, Genteel Dwelling.
NINTH STREET—No. 825, above Christian street, Store and Dwelling.
RIDGE ROAD—Country Place, 13 acres.

Administrator's Peremptory Sale.
BANK AND RAILROAD STOCKS, LOANS, ETC.
On Tuesday, May 21,
At 12 o'clock, noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange—
50 shares Sixth National Bank.
100 shares Mechanics' National Bank.
50 shares Philadelphia National Bank.
62 shares Western National Bank.
3 shares National Bank of Commerce.
128 shares National Bank of Northern Liberties.
21 shares First National Bank of Camden, N. J.
15 shares First National Bank of Wilmington, Del.
85 shares Bank of Smyrna, Del.
100 shares Delaware and Chesapeake Steam Tow Boat Company.
52 shares Schomaker Piano Forte Manufacturing Company stock.
11 shares Camden and Amboy Railroad stock.
40 shares Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad stock.
34 shares Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad stock.
25 shares Millville and Cape May Railroad stock.
5 shares Eastern Shore Railroad Stock. Par $50.
52 shares Philadelphia and Gray's Ferry Passenger Railway stock.
200 shares West Pittston Coal Company stock.
20 shares Delaware Coal Company stock.
81 shares Cape Island Turnpike Company stock.
$10,000 Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company Consolidated Loan.
$6000 Coupon Bonds North Pennsylvania Railroad, 6 per cent.
$12,000 Coupon Bonds Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 7 per cent.
$5000 Coupon Bonds Delaware Railroad, 6 per cent.
$2000 Bonds of the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad.
$500 Bond of Union League, interest 6 per cent.
$4000 Coupon Bonds City of Cape Island, N. J., 6 per cent.
13 shares Camden and Amboy Railroad Scrip, $50 per share, paid.
Pew in "Old Pine Street Church," middle aisle, No. 91.
500 shares Tarr and Scott Oil Company.
1000 shares Duquesne Oil Company.
2500 shares Sager Farm Oil Company.
2000 shares Citeledonia Oil Company.
200 shares Perry Oil Company.
200 shares McClintockville Oil Company.
1 share Ocean Steam Navigation Company.
Executor's sale—Estate of Henry Grim, deceased—
40 shares Philadelphia National Bank.
25 shares Western National Bank.
37 shares Northern National Bank.
20 shares North America National Bank.
20 shares Kensington National Bank.
150 shares Pennsylvania Railroad.
$12,000 City Loan—clear of taxes.
2 $100 bonds North Pennsylvania Railroad.
$170 scrip North Pennsylvania Railroad.
For Other Accounts—
117 shares Consolidation National Bank.
36 shares Mechanics' National Bank.
17 shares First National Bank of Camden, N. J.
10 shares Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co.
100 shares Wyoming Canal Co.
100 shares Delaware Mutual Insurance Co.
25 shares Empire Transportation Co.
40 shares Southern Transportation Co.
64 shares Central Transportation Co.
100 shares North American Transit Insurance Co.
200 shares Union Passenger Railway Co.
29 shares American Anti Incrustation Co.
100 shares Pennsylvania Middle Coal Field and Railroad Co.
11 shares Chestnut Hill and Springhouse Turnpike Co.
200 shares McClintockville Oil Co.
4 shares Southern Mail Steamship Co.
2 lots and vaults Monaldson's Cemetery, Nos. 28 and 29. [5 17 3t

Sale at No. 1309 North Fourth street.
SUPERIOR WALNUT FURNITURE, LOUD'S PIANO, FINE BRUSSELS CARPETS, ETC.
On Saturday Morning,
18th instant, at 10 o'clock, the Walnut Parlor Furniture. [5 15 3t

Sale No. 1249 Shackamaxon street.
HANDSOME WALNUT FURNITURE, FINE BRUSSELS AND OTHER CARPETS, CHINA AND GLASSWARE, ETC.
On Monday Morning,
May 20, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1249 Shackamaxon street (above Girard avenue and Frankford road), by catalogue, the entire handsome walnut parlor, dining-room, and chamber furniture. [5 17 2t

Sale at No. 1608 Master street,
HANDSOME WALNUT FURNITURE, ELEGANT PIANO-FORTE, FINE FRENCH CHINA, HANDSOME BRUSSELS CARPETS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
21st instant, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1608 Master street, by catalogue, the handsome walnut parlor and chamber furniture and oak dining-room furniture. [5 17 3t

Sale at No. 1508 Chesnut street.
HANDSOME ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT FURNITURE, ELEGANT CHICKERING GRAND PIANO, LARGE BOOKCASE, HANDSOME BRUSSELS AND IMPERIAL CARPETS, ETC.
On Wednesday Morning,
22d instant, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1508 Chesnut street, by catalogue, the entire handsome furniture. [5 17 4t

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, for the Safe Keeping of Bonds, Stocks, and Other Valuables.

CAPITAL.....$500,000

DIRECTORS.

N. B. BROWNE,	EDWARD W. CLARK,
CLARENCE H. CLARK,	ALEXANDER HENRY
JOHN WELSH,	S. A. CALDWELL,
J. GILLINGHAM FELL,	HENRY C. GIBSON,
	CHARLES MACALESTER.

Office in the Fire proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank, CHESNUT Street above Fourth.

This Company receives on deposit, and GUARANTEES THE SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES upon the following rates a year, viz.:—

Coupon Bonds.....$1 per $100
Registered Bonds and Securities.....50 cents per $100
Gold Coin or Bullion.....$1·25 per $100
Silver Coin or Bullion.....$2 per $10
Gold or Silver Plate.....$1 per $10

Cash Boxes or small tin boxes of Bankers, Brokers, Capitalists, etc., contents unknown to the Company, and liability limited, $25 a year.

The Company offers for RENT (renter exclusively holding the key) SAFES INSIDE ITS VAULTS at $20, $30, $40, $50, and $75 a year, according to size and location.

Coupons and Interest Collected for one per cent.

Interest allowed on Money Deposits.

This Company is authorized to receive and execute Trusts of every description.

12 3m wfmrp] N. B. BROWNE, President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF

FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE

REMOVED TO

No. 1126 CHESNUT STREET,

GIRARD ROW,

Opened under new auspices, new Agents, with new guarantees.

THE VERY BEST FAMILY MACHINE.

Please call and examine. 5 wfmrp

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of WILLIAM DUNCAN, Deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of GEORGE W. DUNCAN, WILLIAM D. MOULDER, ANNA C. DUNCAN, JAMES J. DUNCAN, and JOHN G. FORD, Executors of the last will and testament of WILLIAM DUNCAN, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, May 29, 1867, at 3 o'clock P. M., at his office, first floor, first room back, No. 32 S. THIRD St., in the City of Philadelphia. [5 17 fmw3t

AUCTION SALES.

PHILIP FORD, Auctioneer.

M'CLELLAND & CO. (successors to Philip Ford & Co.),
AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1400 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,
May 20, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell, by catalogue, for cash, 1400 cases Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc. Also, Women's, Misses', and Children's Wear, from city and Eastern manufacturers, embracing a general assortment of desirable goods. [5 14 3t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS
Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,
May 20, at 10 o'clock, will be sold by catalogue, for four months' credit, about 800 lots of French, British, and German, and British dry goods, embracing a full assortment of fancy and staple articles in silks, worsteds, woollens, linens, and cottons.
N. B. Goods arranged for examination, and catalogues ready early on the morning of sale. [5 14 3t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, STRAW GOODS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
May 21, will be sold, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 1200 packages boots, shoes, balmorals, etc., of city and Eastern manufacture.
Open for examination with catalogues early on the morning of sale. [5 15 3t

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
We will hold a large sale of foreign and domestic dry goods, by catalogue, on four months' credit,
On Thursday morning,
May 23, at 10 o'clock, embracing about 1000 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles, in woollens, worsteds, linens, silks, and cottons.
N. B.—Catalogues ready and goods arranged for examination early on morning of sale. [5 17 3t

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS
No. 508 WALNUT Street.

Hold Regular Sales of
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE,
Handbills of each property issued separately.
1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also, a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.
Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers, Ledger, North American, German Free Press, Inquirer, Evening Bulletin, German Democrat, Age, Evening Telegraph, Press, and Legal Intelligencer.
Sale on Monday, May 20th, will include—
Peremptory Sale—LEASE AND FIXTURES OF THE DISTILLERY, No. 518 BUCKLEY Street, including Copper Stills, Mixing Tub, Mash Tub, Pumps, Hose, and everything requisite for a large Distillery. Sale absolute.
Orphans' Court Sale—Estate of Catharine Arnold, deceased—VALUABLE BUSINESS STAND, S. E. corner SECOND and UNION Streets.
MODERN RESIDENCE, Stable, and Carriage House, and Lot 50 by 220 feet, No. 3718 CHESNUT Street.
Three-story brick RESIDENCE, No. 325 PINE Street.
NORRISTOWN—Two elegant new Residences, JACOBY and GREEN Streets.
Handsome Building Site, 20 acres, Wissahickon avenue (Township line road) and Allen's lane, Twenty-first Ward.
Four-story brick Dwelling, No. 923 LOCUST street. [5 11 7t

SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, AUCTIONEERS
No. 127 S. FOURTH Street.

Sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Loans, etc., at Philadelphia Exchange, every Friday at 12 o'clock, noon.
Our sales are advertised in all the daily and several of the weekly newspapers, by separate handbills of each property, and by pamphlet catalogues, one thousand of which will be issued on Wednesday preceding each sale.
REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.

BY THOMAS BIRCH & SON, NO. 1110 CHESNUT Street, above Eleventh Street,

SALE OF JAPANESE AND CHINESE GOODS, RICH INDIA AND OTHER SHAWLS, CURIOSITIES, ETC.
On Monday Morning,
May 20th, at 10 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold a rich and interesting assortment of goods from China and Japan; comprising—Fine China; Japanese cabinet tables, work boxes; jewel cases; card receivers, manufactured in mosaic; works of precious woods, sandal wood and others; rich fans; elegant waiters; shell flowers; beautiful shawls, and an infinite variety of Curiosities of Oriental manufactures.
The Goods will be open for exhibition on Saturday, when the public are invited to call and examine them. [5 13 6t

Sale at No. 1505 Girard Avenue,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKCASES, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
At 10 o'clock, at No. 1505 Girard avenue, will be sold, the furniture of a family declining housekeeping, comprising—Velvet, Brussels, and other carpets; walnut and rosewood parlor furniture; chamber, dining-room, and library furniture; China; plated ware; large bookcases; kitchen furniture, etc.
Can be examined on morning of sale. [5 16 3t

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street.

AUCTION SALES OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
B. SCOTT, JR., will give his personal attention to sales of household furniture, at the residences of parties removing or breaking up housekeeping, on the most favorable terms.

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS
No. 140 MARKET STREET,

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF 850 LOTS AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, LINEN AND HOSIERY GOODS, MILLINERY GOODS, HOOP SKIRTS, CORSETS, NOTIONS, ETC. BY CATALOGUE, ON 4 CREDIT.
On Wednesday Morning,
May 22d, commencing at 10 o'clock, comprising a large and most desirable assortment of new seasonable goods for present sales.

LARGE, POSITIVE SPECIAL SALE OF 500 LOTS EMBROIDERIES.
We will sell,
On Wednesday Morning,
May 22d, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, on a credit viz.:—
500 Lots Needle-work Goods, being a full assortment of the newest designs of a favorite importation, now landing from steamer, which will be found worthy the early and particular attention of the trade.
Particulars in future advertisement. [5 17 4t

C. C. MACKEY, AUCTIONEER
Office No. 421 COMMERCE Street. *5 17

We now offer a large assortment of FANCY BONNETS and TRIMMED HATS, for Ladies, Misses, and Children; and in PRICE, VARIETY, and STYLE, we defy competition. Novelties in FRENCH BONNETS AND FLOWERS, RIBBONS, CRAPES, SILKS, ENGLISH HATS, Etc., at moderate prices. WOOD & CARY, No. 725 CHESNUT Street. [3 25 2m

JOHN C. ARRISON,

Nos. 1 and 3 North Sixth Street
Philadelphia,

would invite the attention of his friends and customers to his superior assortment of

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods;

Also, to his

Improved Pattern Shirt;

the material, workmanship and finish cannot be surpassed by any in the Market. [1 22 rpd